



# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 137

VICTORIA B. C SATURDAY MAY 12 1900

WELLINGTON and COMOX  
HOUSEHOLD  
COAL  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 83  
102 Government Street

FORTY-SECOND YEAR



## Summer Belts

We have received our new belts and they are very fine. Besides the large range of enamelled buckles we have a sample line of different styles, the die work on which is exceptionally good.

See Our Khaki Pins  
Challoner & Mitchell.  
Telephone 675. 47 Gov't Street

## Crosse & Blackwell's

Jams and Jellies.  
Cairns' Marmalade.  
Keiller's Marmalade.

IN 1 and 2 POUND JARS.  
IN 4 and 7 POUND TINS.

## Capt. White's ORIENTAL PICKLES.

## Hudson's Bay Co.

VICTORIA.

## SUCH IS CONFIDENCE



In the satisfaction of our patrons lies our success as dealers.

Our policy is old established and needs no explanation as our ads are demonstrating it every week.

We have your interests always at heart.

FOR THIS WEEK.

Rowat's Pickles ..... 15c. bottle  
Indian Mango Chutney ..... 20c. bottle  
Stuffed Olives ..... 15c. bottle  
Lime Juice ..... 25c. bottle  
"Dixie" Ceylon Tea ..... 35c. pound  
Surpasses all others. A trial will convince you.

## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

## TO CANNERS AND OTHERS

We are fully stocked to supply you with DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and DRILLS.

All orders shipped same day as received. Write us for samples and Quotations.

## J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street, VICTORIA, B. C.

## TRADE SALE

## Important Auction Sale ...ON...

Friday, May 18.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS  
Of large consignments of  
GROCERIES.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
WINES AND SPIRITS.Particulars later.  
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

## THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMPANY LTD. LEADING AUCTIONEERS

WHI Sell by

## AUCTION

ON AN EARLY DATE.

VALUABLE

## FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Particulars later.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

## FOR SALE

House; also 4 lots, 45 by 135 each, all fenced and in small fruits; a bargain; \$1000. Extra Terms, lot 44 by 100 close in. Price \$550. Terms, \$100 down, balance easy.

Lot 40 by 140, a sump, \$150.

Hotel, also a saloon in Vancouver. For full particulars, apply,

Real Estate Department  
The City Auction Mart 73-73½ Yates st.

## J. F. FOULKES & CO., 35 FORT STREET.

## ICE HYDROX ICE

Use only Ice and Hydrox.  
Manufactured from Distilled Water

Chemically Pure.

## B.C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS

TELEPHONE 44.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

## Havana Cigars

Henry Clay, 'Sensitivas.'  
Henry Clay, 'Margaritas.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Cesares.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Aromaticos.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Conchas Especial.'  
Genaro Vilasco, 'Non Plus Ultra.'  
El Ecuador, 'Conchas Especial.'  
Benj. Franklin, 'Cabelleros.' Etc.

R. P. RITHET & CO'y, L't'd,  
IMPORTERS.

## ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

### THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

**Total Funds, \$46,250,000**

Settlement of all claims made without reference to the Head Office.

**ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.**

General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's  
STRAIGHT CUT  
Cigarettes  
Manufactured by  
B. HOODE & CO.  
QUEBEC  
ARE BETTER THAN  
THE BEST.

## Mellor's Mixed Paints

**\$1.50 Per Gallon Imperial Measure.**

J. W. MELLOR, - 76-78 Fort Street

## AUCTION

**Friday May 18, 2 p.m.**

At salesrooms, 77, 79, and 81 Douglas Street

—OFF—

Parlor, Dining Room, Bed

Room and Kitchen

**FURNITURE.**

Particulars later. No reserve.

WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.

Telephone 693.

## Occidental Hotel

ALEX. ZIKOVIC Prop.

COR. JOHNSON and WHARF STS.,

VICTORIA, B.C.

This hotel is established and favorably

known throughout the city.

Rooms, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day, according to class.

Everything strictly first-class. Beer 5c.

Telephone No. 14. P.O. Box 20.

Corbett lands right on chest; Corbett lands left on head; Corbett lands right on neck; Corbett lands right on jaw; Corbett lands right on ribs; Corbett lands right on side of head; Corbett lands right on shoulder; Corbett lands right on arm; Corbett lands right on leg; Corbett lands right on hand; Corbett lands right on foot; Corbett lands right on ear; Corbett lands right on eye; Corbett lands right on nose; Corbett lands right on mouth; Corbett lands right on chin; Corbett lands right on neck; Corbett lands right on jaw; Corbett lands right on ribs; Corbett lands right on side of head; Corbett lands right on shoulder; Corbett lands right on arm; Corbett lands right on leg; Corbett lands right on hand; Corbett lands right on foot; Corbett lands right on ear; Corbett lands right on eye; Corbett lands right on nose; Corbett lands right on mouth; Corbett lands right on chin; Corbett lands right on neck; Corbett lands right on jaw; Corbett lands right on ribs; Corbett lands right on side of head; 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## Lord Roberts Success.

**British Well Across the Zand and Are Still Gaining Ground.**

**The Advance Cavalry Is Now Only Twenty Miles From Kroonstad.**

London, May 12, 4:30 a.m.—President Steyn and a council of leaders of several thousand Free Staters in Ladybrand and Blokland district determining to submit the question of continuing the war or not at a great open air meeting, the fighting men decided to go on. Steyn, who appears to be in active command, began to advance towards the British, and came into contact on Thursday with Campbell's brigade and Brabant's Horse twenty miles northeast of Thaba N'chu. A sharp engagement ensued with no positive success on either side, except that the Boer advance was stopped. Gen. Rundt has disposed of 10,000 infantry along a twenty mile frontier, where he had to bar the advance of the Boers towards Lord Roberts. With the exception of Brabant's cavalry, Gen. Rundt has no horsemen. The cavalry are all with Lord Roberts.

Maseru, Basutoland, Friday, May 11.—British forces from Thaba N'chu under General Rundt and Gen. Brabant are reported to have advanced toward Clocolan and Phatshsburg. A large commando of Boers has returned from the Koranaberg hills, and is in readiness to meet the British, but the Boers are puzzled to know by which route the British will appear.

London, May 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Reit Spruit under the date of May 10, evening, as follows:

"We have had a successful day and have driven the enemy from point to point."

"French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal and then worked round in a northeasterly direction to Matshapny, being opposed continuously by the enemy."

Pole-Carey's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade, augmented by J' battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and by Henry's and Ross' mounted infantry, crossed the river by a drift near the railway bridge. My quarters accompanied this force with the infantry portion.

"We are three miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg and section, and Tuck's division is at Deelfontein. Now—"

"Ian Hamilton's force and Broadwood's cavalry are making for wood's cavalry brigade were making for the cross roads near Ventersburg when I last heard from them."

"Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance and Smith-Dorrien's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the road and flank of his force."

"The only casualties reported at present are: Killed, rank and file, four wounded, five."

"No return yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force."

Cape Town, May 11.—Lord Roberts wires that he is at Ventersburg and that he is continually opposed, but that he is making progress.

London, May 11.—So quickly has Lord Roberts advanced that his cavalry is only 22 miles from Kroonstad, while the main army is only 11 miles behind them. Hence in about a day, the British army will be within striking distance of the Orange Free State headquarters.

### HUMBUG.

London, May 11.—According to a Pretoria telegram, Gen. Buller is moving from Elandsbaai in the direction of Helpmekaar, and the British vanguard engaged a Boer patrol of Italians on Thursday. Twelve Italians are described as routing fifty British.

### NOT FALLEN.

London, May 11.—Correspondence between the colonial office and the Chamber of Commerce at Cape Coast Castle has been published showing that Kamasi is well provisioned. The opinion of the colonial office is that the rumors that the town has fallen, or is in great peril, are exaggerated.

### A NEW ORDER.

London, May 12.—The Gazette publishes a royal proclamation establishing a new Indian decoration, the Kaiserreich medal to be awarded for public service in India. The distinction is similar to the Victorian order in Great Britain, and is eligible to natives and women. "Kaisersreich" is the vernacular for Empire of India.

### AT THABA N'CHU.

Brabant's Forces Making it Hot for the Enemy.

London, May 11.—The presence of 10,000 Boers in that neighborhood of Thaba N'chu is confirmed. They are holding twenty miles north to southeast of Thaba N'chu. A Boer patrol was sighted on Thursday at Thaba Patches, and a detachment of Brabant's Horse pursued the burghers, who retired after some fighting. Brabant's force then took up a position on a hill, which they are now holding. There were a few casualties on the British side. The Boers' headquarters are at Eden. More fighting is expected.

Maseru, Basutoland, May 10.—The Free Staters are concentrating strongly in good positions on the Koranaberg Mills, lying eastward of the direct line from Thaba N'chu to Winburg.

President Steyn was there yesterday, but is believed to have gone northward after inspiring the burghers with stories of approaching Boer successes through the assistance of thousands of foreigners, who he said were pouring into Delagoa Bay.

Gen. Rundt's division camped yesterday evening on the banks of the little Leony river between Thaba N'chu and Laibrondy.

The favorite of favorites—J. Moore "AA" whisky.

### AN ASSASSIN'S PLOT.

Cape Town, April 11.—The South African Review asserts that a member of the legislature of Cape Colony offered money to a man to shoot Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner. Affairs on the subject are said to be in the hands of the Attorney-General. The Review demands the arrest of the legislator, who is described as a prominent bondman from Pietermaritzburg.

## The Merchants' Exchange

Grill Room and Restaurant  
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.  
QUANN BROS., Proprietors.

### CROSSING THE ZAND.

The Story of the Rout of the Boers.

London, May 11.—The Daily Express in its second edition to-day publishes a despatch dated Reit Spruit, May 10, morning, describing the crossing of the Zand river by the British. It says:

"The rear guard of the Boers, with their guns, resisted the advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries and 'pom-poms' cleared the way and the third cavalry brigade was as a screen before the main column. Gen. French was on the left and Gen. Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat.

"It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advances made, are considered light."

A despatch from Reit Spruit, dated May 10, describing more fully yesterday's successful operations, says:

"Gen. Hamilton's scouts had on two previous days ascertained the Boer position and strength. On Wednesday night the Cheshire regiment crossed the river, entrenched themselves and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following them. At daybreak on Thursday the main body crossed at two or three points. The mounted cavalry were then in action, driving off the advance Boers, preparing to a general forward movement.

"The Boer right first gave way, but Tucker and Hamilton had a tough task on the left. The Boers had six guns and served them well, while the British worked up closer and closer, their gun mounting firing incessantly.

"The East Lancashire and Sussex regiments, by 11 o'clock, had worked well to the front. The order was given and like a dash the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously, and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges.

"The advanced line was now within twelve hundred yards of the Boers' main trench, and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration on their flank, but they kept up a rapid, though wild fire. At this moment the final charge was ordered and away went the Lancashire and Sussex regiments again, but the Boers could not stand and they bolted, and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete."

The British loss was insignificant. Gen. Hutton had a series of military duds, the Boers always retiring. Twenty Boers were taken prisoners. The advance continues.

"French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal and then worked round in a northeasterly direction to Matshapny, being opposed continuously by the enemy."

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ATLANTIC UNION.

Lord Monkwell Says Some Nice Things About the United States.

London, May 11.—The alarmist tone of Lord Monkwell's Primrose League speech on Wednesday has been much discussed in the lobbies of parliament and the impression is that the apprehension of the Premier are even more serious than he expected. His utterances are ascribed to the recent successes of nationalists in France hatred of England, being the weapons of the campaign. The revival of military glory, one of the ideals set up in France, is regarded as dangerous to England.

WANTED WHILE ESCAPING.

Jamestown, St. Helena, May 11.—Tuesday night one of the guards shot a Boer prisoner as he was attempting to escape over the boundary fort. The sentry challenged three, but received no reply, and then fired at him. The matter is being investigated by a court martial.

—

WANTED—First-class canvasser with experience. Steady work, good commission. Apply room 130, Dominion hotel, between 10 and 11 a.m. or 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. to-day. m12

WANTED—One or two gentlemen to take a cheerful furnished front bed-room in a private family. Use of bath-room and breakfast if desired. Near the car line. Apply 66 Second street. m10

WANTED—Furnished house, 6 or 7 rooms, conveniences, 10 minutes from post office, for man and wife, no children. Apply R. E., this office. m10

WANTED—A general house help, good salary and pleasant home to a respectable person; small family. 24 South Turner street. m12

WANTED—First-class canvasser with experience. Steady work, good commission. Apply room 130, Dominion hotel, between 10 and 11 a.m. or 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. to-day. m12

WANTED—Furnished house, 6 or 7 rooms, conveniences, 10 minutes from post office, for man and wife, no children. Apply R. E., this office. m10

WANTED—Youth with office experience, must be good penman and typewriter, references required. Apply Merchant, P. O. Box 80. m10

WANTED—Second-hand dealer, 88 John street. Ladies' skirts, shoes and clothing. Gentlemen's clothing, etc. Booth, ap24

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired now. Notice the price boot and shoemaker, he don't charge credit price. Repairing Depot, 66 Fort street.

—

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her deafness and noise in the head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his institute, so that deaf patients may receive the ear drums free of charge. Address No. 201D, the Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gomerslough, London, W. m12

NOTICE—I beg to notify the public that I have severed my connection with the firm of Yuen Lung, Cormorant street, Victoria, B.C. WONG WA. m10

NOTICE—I beg to notify the public that I have severed my connection with the firm of Yuen Lung, Cormorant street, Victoria, B.C. WONG WA. m10

CANADIANS CHEERED.

London, May 11.—A contingent of Canadians belonging to Strathearn's Horse were heartily cheered as they disembarked to-day at Liverpool to sail from London for South Africa by the British transport Asseya.

LEGISLATIVE ROW.

Charlottetown, May 11.—Owing to continued opposition in the legislature, the Progressive yesterday made motion asking permission to place two additional doorkeepers in order to preserve the dignity of the house, the Premier alleging that this was necessary owing to the tactics of the opposition. This action caused tumultuous scenes, and the Premier threatened the opposition with arrest if they did not desist.

The Premier's motion finally carried by a majority of one.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The First Draft of Stations for Victoria District.

Vancouver, May 11.—The Methodist Conference continued its sittings to-day at Westminster, and to-morrow the Theological Union has a meeting in the evening. The first draft of stations has the following arrangement for Victoria district: Victoria, Metropolitan, Elliott S. m10

NOTICE—I beg to notify the public that I have been appointed manager of the firm of Yuen Lung, 37 Cormorant street, and that no other person is authorized to receive payment and sign receipts on behalf of said firm. Chun Way. m12

—

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Grill Room and Restaurant  
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.  
QUANN BROS., Proprietors.

CROSSING THE ZAND.

The Story of the Rout of the Boers.

London, May 11.—The Daily Express in its second edition to-day publishes a despatch dated Reit Spruit, May 10, morning, describing the crossing of the Zand river by the British. It says:

"The rear guard of the Boers, with their guns, resisted the advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries and 'pom-poms' cleared the way and the third cavalry brigade was as a screen before the main column. Gen. French was on the left and Gen. Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat.

"It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advances made, are considered light."

A despatch from Reit Spruit, dated May 10, describing more fully yesterday's successful operations, says:

"Gen. Hamilton's scouts had on two previous days ascertained the Boer position and strength. On Wednesday night the Cheshire regiment crossed the river, entrenched themselves and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following them. At daybreak on Thursday the main body crossed at two or three points. The mounted cavalry were then in action, driving off the advance Boers, preparing to a general forward movement.

"The Boer right first gave way, but Tucker and Hamilton had a tough task on the left. The Boers had six guns and served them well, while the British worked up closer and closer, their gun mounting firing incessantly.

"The East Lancashire and Sussex regiments, by 11 o'clock, had worked well to the front. The order was given and like a dash the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously, and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges.

"The advanced line was now within twelve hundred yards of the Boers' main trench, and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration on their flank, but they kept up a rapid, though wild fire. At this moment the final charge was ordered and away went the Lancashire and Sussex regiments again, but the Boers could not stand and they bolted, and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete."

The British loss was insignificant. Gen. Hutton had a series of military duds, the Boers always retiring. Twenty Boers were taken prisoners. The advance continues.

"Pole-Carey's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade, augmented by J' battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and by Henry's and Ross' mounted infantry, crossed the river by a drift near the railway bridge. My quarters accompanied this force with the infantry portion.

"We are three miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg and section, and Tuck's division is at Deelfontein. Now—

"Ian Hamilton's force and Broadwood's cavalry are making for wood's cavalry brigade were making for the cross roads near Ventersburg when I last heard from them."

"Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance and Smith-Dorrien's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the road and flank of his force."

"The only casualties reported at present are: Killed, rank and file, four wounded, five."

"No return yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force."

Cape Town, May 11.—Lord Roberts wires that he is at Ventersburg and that he is continually opposed, but that he is making progress.

London, May 11.—So quickly has Lord Roberts advanced that his cavalry is only 22 miles from Kroonstad, while the main army is only 11 miles behind them. Hence in about a day, the British army will be within striking distance of the Orange Free State headquarters.

—

ATLANTIC UNION.

Lord Monkwell Says Some Nice Things About the United States.

London, May 11.—The alarmist tone of Lord Monkwell's Primrose League speech on Wednesday has been much discussed in the lobbies of parliament and the impression is that the apprehension of the Premier are even more serious

# LUMBER

AT

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS  
APPLY TO

MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., MILL-HAVEN, LAKE BENNETT,  
P. G. COPELAND, Skagway  
A. D. LEWIS, Bonneville  
H. ANDERSON, Caribou



Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents Victoria B.C.

## Christianity and The Play.

Sienkiewitz Great Novel Loses Impressiveness in Its Transfer to the Stage.

Historic Character Types and Scenes Furnish Food for Instructive Study.

The religious melodrama, stagecraft's latest appeal to an inordinate appetite for novelty that had become sated with farcical comedy as well as society play trifles, has reached Victoria in its meteoric but profitless course. "The Christian," "The Sign of the Cross," et al will make their appearance in due time if the fad outlives its infancy, and it is the over-free dramatization of Hendryk Sienkiewitz's "Quo Vadis" that is now present to re-challenge consideration of the legitimacy of staging such subjects as should command most reverent contemplation, while pointing to the richness of the field for dramatists to be found at Rome in its decadent days.

Those who have read Sienkiewitz's great novel—great at all events in its word picturing, if of questionable value in historic accuracy—will realize at once how difficult the task of the dramatist who ventures to adapt it to the limitations of the mimic stage. Nor can it be said that success has been achieved much further than in emphasizing dramatic inadequacies. Such festivals of horror as marked the days of Nero's reign of butchery must for the Empire be left for the imagination to picture; when paraded in the cheap trappings of the melodrama, they become hollow and jarring burlesques of the truly great.

At the same time the majestic story of Christianity's purification by the fiery trials of Rome seems cheapened and out of place, ill-conceived and deprecated as a theme of melodrama.

Not that "Quo Vadis"—"whence goest thou" in the literal interpretation, although Manager Riggs is authority for the explanation that it "means about five hundred a week profits"—does not possess many elements of worth, even as now presented under all the difficulties of touring. It is fortunate in a setting of picturesque and historic value, the scenery by Sosman and Landis, and the costuming by Haggeman admirably illustrating the environment and voluptuous elegance of Nero's degenerate court.

Nor are the words of the playing version lacking in courtliness and rhythmic beauty, while there runs through the play as though the novel, a thread of epigrammatic phrasing that is pleasingly reminiscent of the studied dignity of speech in the centuries that are now grown old. There are, too, in the play as in the book snatches of pen picturing that seize the imagination and totally eclipse in effectiveness the efforts of stage art catering to the eye.

In the burning of Rome, for example, the audience sees the culmination of stage ingenuity, but still is less impressed man (through the imagination) by Vinicius' simple recital of the horrors of Nero's world of butchery, debauchery and inhuman brutality.

"Only this morning," he relates, "old Vitellius was assassinated by Nero's order, and his poor slave accused of the crime. Four hundred men were butchered before my very eyes. One poor boy at sight of the sword piercing his father's heart sprang forward with an agonizing cry. The murderer seized the child and flung him to his knees, trembling and terrified. The child began to cry. The assassin seized him by his fair hair and his cruel sword he buried deep in the innocent bosom. I saw the fair hair, the still, white face, bedecked with blood, and sickened at the sight. Such is Nero's world. But there is another world whose king is all merciful—whose love and pity rule the hearts of men. Searching for Lygia I went, with Chilo to a Christian meeting at Austrineum. I did not find her there, but this I saw and heard: Before me knelt a multitude of people singing an hymn that was a cry of yearning love. Through the flickering light of the torches I beheld a venerable man standing with outstretched hands upon a rock. Voices whispered 'Peter! Peter!' He spoke of an All-night Father who sent on earth his only Son to redeem sinners. He repeated His words spoken from the cross on Calvary—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." None might doubt the truth—the sincerity of this old man who standing himself at the pit of the grave, repeated "I saw." Such is the Christians' world."

In the verbal description, too, of the terrific scene in the arena wherein Ursus the barbarian, to save Lygia,

## Finance and Commerce

### WEEKLY REVIEW

New York, May 11.—Dun's weekly review is published every day.

"With whole-some promptness the country is recovering from the embarrassment of unnaturally high prices. The weekly output of pig iron on May 1st was 103,000 tons, against 238,000 last April, while unsold stocks held by the great steel makers increased 34,045 tons. Bessemer pig at Philadelphia and Lehigh valley No. 1, here are quoted at \$22 a ton, and market wire has been reduced in correspondence with barbed and plain. Increase of business is reported from recent reductions, but demands for higher wages, and also for closing of some iron works two months in the year, whether there is business or not, cause some hesitation regarding future contracts."

### BRADSTREETS

New York, May 11.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"The trade situation this week may be summed up in the phrase, 'inactive demand and weaker prices.' Bradstreet's Index of lumber points to a further weakening during the month of April."

"Business failures for the week were 173, as compared with 153 last week and 169 for this week a year ago, 250 in 1898, and 251 in 1897."

"When including flour statements for the week aggregate 3,480,574 bushels, against 3,437,022 bushels last week, 3,284,182 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899. Since July 1st, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 169,406,006 bushels, against 203,058,784 last year."

### CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, May 11.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, May 30¢; July 55¢. Corn, May 30¢; July 37¢; Sept. 38¢. Oats, May, 22¢ June 23¢; July 22¢.

### BANK CLEARINGS

New York, May 11.—The bank clearings at the principal cities of the Dominion of Canada were:

Montreal . . . . .	\$15,250,910	.75 per cent dec.
Toronto . . . . .	10,698,449	.11 per cent, dec.
Winnipeg . . . . .	2,624,280	.17 per cent, dec.
Halifax . . . . .	1,533,131	.18 per cent, dec.
Hamilton . . . . .	833,690	.16.8 per cent, dec.
St. John . . . . .	752,529	
Vancouver . . . . .	848,359	.16.8 per cent, inc.
Toronto . . . . .	714,842	

### NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, May 11.—The stock market today again succumbed to the pressure of liquidation which effectually overthrew what elements of strength showed in the early trading, wiped out yesterday's recoveries and carried prices down in many instances to the lowest of the week. The market was nothing in the news of the day to account for the remarkable attack of weakness in stocks beyond the general suspicion that to-morrow's bank statement will show a further reduction of the surplus reserves.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS:

Ann. Tob. . . . .	913¢
Ann. Sugar . . . . .	110
Anaconda . . . . .	11
Atch. . . . .	21
A. S. W. . . . .	68
B. O. . . . .	84
B. O. pfd. . . . .	755
B. T. . . . .	794
C. P. . . . .	693
C. S. . . . .	938
C. O. . . . .	52
C. B. & Q. . . . .	275
Chgo. Gas. ex div. . . . .	1234
C. R. I. & P. . . . .	994
C. M. & St. P. . . . .	1054
Con. Tob. . . . .	1154
Con. Tob. pfd. . . . .	256
Con. Gas. . . . .	764
C. F. & I. . . . .	181
C. O. C. & St. L. . . . .	37
D. H. . . . .	53
J. C. . . . .	1134
L. & N. . . . .	117
Man. . . . .	504
Mo. Pac. . . . .	894
Met. . . . .	564
Nat. Lead. . . . .	1594
Nat. Lead. pfd. . . . .	19
N. P. . . . .	1134
N. P. pfd. ex div. . . . .	554
N. Y. C. & H. . . . .	735
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd. . . . .	1304
N. Y. O. & W. . . . .	36
P. M. . . . .	214
P. & R. . . . .	30
Son. Ry. . . . .	17
Sou. Ry. pfd. . . . .	124
S. P. . . . .	538
T. C. & L. . . . .	334
Third Ave. . . . .	334
U. S. Leather. . . . .	76
U. S. Rubber. . . . .	1024
U. P. . . . .	1024
Wab. . . . .	216
Wab. pfd. . . . .	784
W. U. . . . .	64
Twin City . . . . .	44
C. P. R. in London . . . . .	965
Cable . . . . .	167

Of the subordinated characters Master

Bernard gives a very natural child as

"Little Aulus," and Rose Stillman plays

the Empress with due consideration for

her weakness, her heartlessness and her

malignity. As Lygia and Vinicius re-

spectively, Elizabeth Stewart and C. H. Robertson are somewhat colorless and only automatically sufficient to the de-

mands upon them.

"Quo Vadis" will hold the boards both

this afternoon and this evening, the com-

pany being considerably augmented for

the two performances. While criticism

has an abundant field in both play and

players, they are at least worthy of ser-

ious study, and none who aim to be in

touch with the most modern vagaries of

the stage can miss the opportunity to

pass judgment upon "Quo Vadis."

### JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

One Instance of What Printer's Ink Can Do When Wisely Used.

"We expected a rush, but nothing like what actually took place" was the remark made yesterday by Mr. Williams, Mr. Williams & Co., clothier, who recently removed their place of business from Johnson to their spacious new premises on Yates street. The phenomenal business done on their opening day was the subject of the conversation, and Mr. Williams states that for the day his sales represented upwards of \$2,000 worth of goods, all made in small purchases. Mr. Williams is a firm believer in newspaper advertising, as readers of the Colonist are fain to admit, and he took full advantage of this medium of reaching the homes of Victorians, that the result that during the entire day his store was crowded, and time and again the doors had to be locked to ease the pressure of the numbers of eager purchasers. Mr. Williams and what some forgot to do backed his advertisements with a faithful performance of each promise, and he found a ready response in the shape of a magnificent patronage.

In the burning of Rome, for example, the audience sees the culmination of stage ingenuity, but still is less impressed man (through the imagination) by Vinicius' simple recital of the horrors of Nero's world of butchery, debauchery and inhuman brutality.

"Only this morning," he relates, "old Vitellius was assassinated by Nero's order, and his poor slave accused of the crime. Four hundred men were butchered before my very eyes. One poor boy at sight of the sword piercing his father's heart sprang forward with an agonizing cry. The murderer seized the child and flung him to his knees, trembling and terrified. The child began to cry. The assassin seized him by his fair hair and his cruel sword he buried deep in the innocent bosom. I saw the fair hair, the still, white face, bedecked with blood, and sickened at the sight. Such is Nero's world. But there is another world whose king is all merciful—whose love and pity rule the hearts of men. Searching for Lygia I went, with Chilo to a Christian meeting at Austrineum. I did not find her there, but this I saw and heard:

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In the verbal description, too, of the terrific scene in the arena wherein Ursus the barbarian, to save Lygia,

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

### Sandon Fast Building Up Again—New Mining Discovery.

Many of the merchants have temporary stores going up fast in Sandon, and quite a lively town is once more appearing between the steep silver mountains; but none of these buildings will be allowed to remain up long. The citizens, in public meeting assembled, have decided to take steps to build a city beautiful. In the canyon in which the town is situated there is room for two broad streets, each 60 feet wide. By building the principal street directly over Carpenter creek, these broad thoroughfares can be obtained, and then there will be no fear of a future fire leaping across the street. Arrangements will be made with Townsite Owner Harris to resurvey the land and put the townsite up to auction, the highest bidder to get the choice pieces. The town will be newly laid out, and then Sandon may become a city of brick instead of wood.

The Nelson boys who went to Victoria

to join the provisional Canadian regiment for garrison duty are having a rattling good time. They are quartered in the Marine hospital, opposite Victoria harbor, where the Western section, 150 strong, are located. Victoria is close at hand and the officers in charge are liberal in the matter of leave, so that the militiamen are enjoying themselves immensely. The garrison is uniformed in scarlet, and the outfit is pronounced to be as smart and soldierly a lot as ever donned the Queen's uniform.—Nelson Tribune.

News has reached here, says the Rossland Miner, from Sophia mountain of a surface find of considerable importance, which has been made on the Velvet. It was made while excavating for a stable at a point 80 feet to the southwest of the most southerly workings on the property. The find consists of eight feet of ore. It is a quartz carrying gold, and assays show that it carries \$60 in gold to the ton. The walls are well defined, and when the miners' informant left the ledge had been stripped for a distance of about 20 feet. It is thought to be the 300 foot level of the Velvet. The management is greatly pleased with the discovery, as it reveals that the ore shoot is one of considerable length, and

that it is of a high grade wherever it has been uncovered.

The Labor party (organized) has decided to run two candidates in Vancouver city at the approaching general election. This decision was arrived at at a special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday evening, when a large attendance was present. The ticket will be the Independent Labor ticket. A convention will be held on Wednesday evening next, May 16.

To Join in Merry Dance.—The gentle men members of the company that presented the "Bridal Trap" on Wednesday and Thursday evenings are arranging for a dance to be given in the A. O. U. W. hall on Monday evening next. All taking part in the opera will be there, and all will be in costume. In connection with the recent productions, it is told sub rosa, that the Count in his spirited duel scene with poor Touteland, lunged on one occasion on the first night that "his too ready rapier drank the rich red blood." The entertaining steward's injuries are fortunately no more serious than those as a rule sustained in the Parisian affairs of honor.

RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Victorian Appointed to an Important Position Under Dominion Government.

Mr. George A. Keefer, C.E., has received the appointment of resident engineer of the Dominion public works department in British Columbia in place of Mr. J. R. Roy, C.E., recently appointed secretary of the department. Mr. Keefer has been a resident of British Columbia for 30 years, working on the C. P. R. during construction and afterwards receiving the appointment of inspector of bridges for the company. He came to Victoria in 1884 and opened an office, although he spent much of his time on the Mainland carrying out a number of large works, including dykes and bridges. He will go to New Westminster immediately to take up his new duties.

A proposal is under discussion to form a Manchester Scots Battalion of volunteers.

The government offers to re-enlist ex-soldiers not over

# The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year ..... \$6.00  
Six months ..... 3.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

### THE WAR.

We print to-day a sketch map of the country through which Gen. Carrington is advancing, together with a description of it. There is a line of railway, not shown on the map, extending southward from Bulawayo as far as Gwanda, and Gwanda is about 50 miles from Fort Tuli and the Limpopo river, which forms the northern boundary of the Transvaal. About 140 miles south of Fort Tuli is the Boer town of Petrusburg, which is the terminus of a railway from Pretoria. This may be Carrington's immediate objective, the general plan being to invade the Transvaal simultaneously or nearly so from the south, west and north. Roberts is on the south, Hunter on the west and Carrington on the north.

Yesterday morning our troops were at Vintersburg station and Vintersburg Crossroads. The latter is about 10 miles east of the former. We mentioned the other day that the highway and the railway converged as they approached Kroonstad. At Bloemfontein they were 40 miles apart; at Smaldeel about 20, and now only about 10. There is another river to be crossed, or rather two forks of the same river, before Kroonstad is reached. The main stream is called the Valsch and is close to Kroonstad. The south fork, which crosses the railway about 5 miles below, is called the Bloem. The crossing of this river is the next piece of news to be looked for, and as Lord Roberts was at Rietspruit yesterday, this cannot be long delayed, even if we are not able to announce it in our despatch this morning.

A Boer force appears yet to be south of Winburg, but with Brabant's horse and Rundie's division to look after them, they will probably give very little trouble. Very poor tactics have been displayed by the enemy in leaving 10,000 men so far removed from their main army. The intention can hardly be to threaten our communications, for we may be sure that enough men have remained behind the general advance to protect these.

The resistance which the enemy are offering to our advance is persistent, but so far it is little more than that of the rear guard of a retreating army under any circumstances. They must be given much credit for the skilful manner in which they have been able to withdraw their guns and supply trains out of our reach. This, indeed, seems to be the main object of their resistance.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Let it be conceded that government construction and ownership of railways is very attractive in theory. There are many things attractive enough in theory which we have to do without in practice. The theory of the incidence of taxation, for example, is that it shall fall most heavily upon those best able to pay; but we know that in point of fact this is never reached in practice. No one says on that account that we shall not levy taxes. So, though it is a pretty enough theory that the government should construct and own the railways, it is impracticable, but no one would say on that account that we should not have any railways.

But we may be asked: "Why is it impracticable?" The question is reasonable, for if government construction is quite practicable, then we ought to adopt the principle, provided there are no other objections against it. We contend that it is impracticable because the needs of the province are so great that it is out of the question for us to think of borrowing the necessary amount of money. Mr. Martin in his platform talks only of the proposed railway from the Coast to Kootenay. He puts the length at 300 miles but Mr. Turner, who knows very much more about the matter, says it is nearer 400. The World, Mr. Martin's organ, says the railway to the north end of Vancouver Island is to be included in the scheme. There is a demand for it anyway, and if it is not so included it will have to be. This means 200 miles more. Then before ten years have passed there will be demand for other lines. Already there is one for an all-Canadian line to the Yukon, opening Northern British Columbia near the

Coast. This means 400 miles. Then a road is needed to Cariboo and Omineca, and certainly this means 500 miles. Then there is a line wanted from the Crow's Nest Pass line northward along the western slope of the Rockies. This line, which will be about 400 miles long, is held by some to be the most pressing necessity in the way of railway construction. We have thus 1,600 miles already and there are other lines which could be named that would swell the total to 2,000 miles. The cost of these lines cannot be less than \$25,000 a mile, and may be very much more; but at this sum \$50,000,000 would be needed.

Now we have a question for these advocates of government ownership. Do you propose to build all these railways? We would like to have an answer either affirmative or negative. Perhaps the world will undertake to give it. If the answer is in the affirmative, will the person giving it say if he believes this province can borrow \$50,000,000 for railway construction during the next ten years? If the answer is in the negative, then will the respondent kindly tell us which of the lines named must wait until the province is able to borrow the money?

Do not the advocates of government railway construction see that they must either say to certain parts of the province that they must wait indefinitely for railway construction, or that they must abandon the policy of government construction after having applied it to a single line? These questions are practical ones, and it ought to be presumed that before the advocates of this policy committed themselves to it, they thought them out. For our own part, we believe the government construction plank, no matter by whom supported, is only a very attenuated trick to catch votes in Vancouver and the lower Fraser valley.

### VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

Some people say that there is no point in advertising in Victoria. "What's the use?" they ask. "Everyone knows we are here?" It is not often that Victoria business houses depart far enough from the ordinary routine to enable anyone to say definitely what liberal and judicious advertising accomplishes. But we have had two cases very recently. B. Williams & Co. advertised a sale of clothing, and the first day they filled four thousand orders. The managers of the Yates street shoe sale had to close their doors several times yesterday until the waiting customers could be served. These two houses advertised in a liberal fashion and the results more than equalled their most sanguine expectations. With two such demonstrations right before their eyes, we feel justified in again appealing to the merchants of Victoria to emulate the example of their fellows in other cities and make a more liberal use of printer's ink. If it were not that the Colonist is not in the free advertising, we should give a history here of several business houses in Seattle that within a few years have built themselves up to eminence in their several lines by extensive use of the advertising columns of the city papers. We know the answer that will be made. It is that there are more people in Seattle than here. This is very true, but there are more business houses there than here. But it would not be necessary to confine our observations to Seattle. The same thing is true of long settled Eastern towns and cities. Liberal and judicious advertising brings business. This has been so thoroughly demonstrated in Victoria that we look with confidence for a substantial increase in commercial advertising. There is nothing more certain than that if attractions are presented to the public in advertisements and faith is kept with would-be purchasers as to price and quality, nothing so adds to business as newspaper advertising.

### THE FLAG.

We print to-day an article on "The Flag," contributed by Principal Tait of the Victoria West school. It is altogether an admirable paper. The spirit of appreciative loyalty which it breathes, the wealth of interesting information which it contains and the graphic way in which the story is told, mark Mr. Tait's paper as one of the best printed in Victoria in recent years. We thank him most heartily for favoring us with it, and are sure that the citizens generally will feel that no has placed them under an obligation.

The story of "The Flag" is full of interest. It is not easy to add anything to what Mr. Tait has so well said. If we were to do so, we should feel like suggesting that one can almost see the hand of God in the history which is typified by its crosses. Why is it that no other nation can claim a flag that is itself a history of the country for more than a thousand years, and why is it that the symbols of Christianity are the emblems of our race? Perhaps it is accidental; but we think it at least typifies the nature and the performance of British institutions. The Flag, when we understand its lesson, seems to say: "Thou hast not dealt with us like unto any other nation."

The Times is slightly in error in regard to what the Colonist said about the provincial control of the fisheries. We expressed no opinion on the subject, contenting ourselves with saying that if the opinion attributed to the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick is correct, an important question has arisen. Mr. Tweedie distinctly said that the decision is that the fisheries in tidal waters belong to the provinces, and he added that provincial rights in tidal fisheries will doubtless be recognized by the Dominion. The latest judgment of the Privy Council that we have seen does not bear out Mr. Tweedie's contention, and we shall make further inquiries as to the grounds for his statement.

Mr. J. C. Brownlee told a Post-Intelligencer reporter that he expected the output of Atlin will reach \$4,000,000 this year. Whether this is too much or too little, there is no doubt whatever that Atlin will be a great producer, not only this year, but for an unlimited time to come. This renders it all the more necessary that the business people of Victoria give the needs of the district their immediate attention.

### BOOKS REVIEWED.

"To Have and to Hold" is a charming story of the romantic class of fiction in which the writer adorns her narrative with all of a man's strength mingled with little indescribable touches of a woman's softness. The hero, Captain Ralph Percy, is a fine study of a Colonial soldier and gentleman, and the heroine is very lively, proud and courageous English lady, who has run away from the court of King Arthur and the arms of a would be husband, one Lord Carnal, a favorite of the king and one of the most unprincipled nobles of that day, and has taken passage with some four score "virtuous damsels of mean birth" who have come to Virginia from the Old Country ostensibly for the purpose of seeking positions as serving maids, but in reality to look for husbands, which is no difficult task in a land where there are only a dozen or so women and as many thousands men. Lady Jocelyn Leigh who is masquerading under the name of "Pattice Worth" meets Ralph Percy and consents to wed him. On the way to his home she tells her story, and then she has to tell him that she has been forced to act and that she has no love for him. He is much reproachful to her wishes, and he gives her his protection, but otherwise they are strangers to each other, though from the first the man has loved her. Months pass by, and a great ship comes from England with Lord arnall on board, who has been sent out by the King to bring back the runaway lady.

Then follow many adventures, comical, and dangerous, in all of which, sooner or later, "Ralph Percy, gentleman" comes over. Eventually, by his bravery, his strength and manliness, he wins Lady Jocelyn's love, Lord Carnal is got rid of and all ends happily.

Besides Ralph Percy and his wife, the other characters are all interesting among whom we might mention Diccon, the faithful servant, Jeremy Sparrow, actor, pirate and preacher; and Nantucket, the son of an Indian chief, from start to finish, the book claims a delighted attention.

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler has written a pleasant little story entitled "The Farrings," the chief charm of which lies in the dialogues which are at once witty and original.

The scene of the story is laid in Mersham in the great coal districts where Methodism is the prevailing religion, and any other religious sect is barely tolerated. Mrs. Bateson and Mrs. Hankey are two very firm and steadfast believers, and though they take little direct part in the story, a few extracts from some of their conversations are worth repeating:

"My word, what your sister is wonderful fortunate in settling her daughters!" Mrs. Bateson said, "five daughters and each one found peace and plough husband before she was five-and-twenty."

"The one before last married a churchman," said Mrs. Hankey, apologetically. "Well, to be sure, but he may make her a good husband. How did the last weddin' go off?" She married a Methodist surely?"

"She did Mrs. Bateson, and a better match no mother could wish for her daughter, not even a duchess born. He's a chaperon steward and a master palmette, and has six men under him. There he is, drivin' to work and carrying is own ladder in his own cart. Like a lord, as you may say, by day; and then he is on Thursdays around the town, drivin' and gettin' the horses and sittin' on the bench service like a real gentleman. As I said to my sister, I only hope he may be spared to make Susan a good husband; but when a man is a chaperon steward at thirty-four, and drives his own cart, you begin to think he is too good for this world and almost ripe for a better one."

"You do indeed, there's no denying that." "But the weddin' was beautiful, I never saw its equal, never; and for the prayer that the minister offered up at the end of the service, I only wish you'd been there to hear it, Mrs. Bateson. It was so interesting and instructive. Such a lot of information about love and marriage and the like as I'd never heard before; and when he referred to the bridegroom's first wife and drew a picture of how she'd be waiting to welcome them both when the time came of their return, she was my word, there was not a dry eye in the chapel."

"How is your sister, herself? I expect she's a bit upset now all the fuss's over, and she hasn't a daughter to bless herself with."

Mrs. Hankey sighed cheerfully. "Well, she did seem a bit low spirited when all the mess was cleared up and Susan gone off to her own home; but I says to her, 'Never mind Sarah, and don't you worry yourself, now that the weddings are over, the funerals will soon begin.' You see, you must cheer folks up a bit, Mrs. Bateson, when they're feeling out of sorts."

"You must indeed, it is dull without daughters when you have none, got accustomed to having them, being a lot more comfortable and convenient than sons. Well, you see, daughters you can teach to know themselves, and sons you can't. Though even daughters never rest till they're married, more's the pity. If they'd be thankful! The Lord that he created them single, instead of forever, fidgeting to change the state to which they were born."

"Well, I holds with folks getting married," argued Mrs. Bateson. "It gives them something to think about between Sunday's sermon and Thursday's bakkin', and if folks have nothin' to think about they thinks misfilleh."

"It's the same especially if they happen to be men," said Mrs. Hankey. "They have no sense, men haven't, that's what's the matter with them."

"You never spoke a truer word, Mrs. Hankey. The very best of them don't know the proper difference between their souls and their stomachs; and they fancy that they're a-wrestling with their doubts, when really it's their dinners as is a-wrestling with them. Now take Mrs. Bateson herself, and a kinder husband or a better husband never drew breath so true as when he touches a bit of pork, he begins to worry himself about the doctrine of election till there's no living with him."

"That's a man all over to the very life, and he never has the sense to see what's the matter with him, he's bound."

"Nor he hasn't, he's bound if he did. And then he'll sit in the front parlour and engage in prayer for hours at a time, till I says to him, 'Bateson,' says I, 'I'd be ashamed to go troublin' the Lord with a prayer, when a pinch of carbonate of soda would set things straight again!'

To Have and to Hold, Mary Johnston, George N. Morang & Co., Toronto. The Farrings, Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, George N. Morang & Co., Toronto. Resurrection, Count Leo Tolstoy, George N. Morang & Co., Toronto. Seven volumes of the transactions of the International Congress of Women of 1890 Under the management of Miss Gertrude Maunder, Director and Stage Manager PROF. E. PFERDNER Prices of admission, 50c., 75c., and \$1.00. Reserved seat plan opens at 9 a.m. Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1900, at Victoria Book and Stationery Co.'s store.

30-Guinea BICYCLE (ladies' or gent's) FREE  
30 " PIANO FREE  
30 " GOLDWATCH (ladies'-gent's) Free  
30 " SEWING MACHINE FREE

TRIP to the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1900,  
ALL EXPENSES PAID, VALUE 30 Guineas, FREE

In order to increase the circulation of the "Woman's World" we have made arrangements whereby any subscriber may gain a ladies' bicycle, value 30 guineas, a gentleman's bicycle, value 20 guineas, a seven octave piano, value 30 guineas, a gold watch, ladies' or gentlemen's, value 30 guineas, without any cost beyond the subscription price—but for those who are willing to use a little cleverness, in their spare time, for which they receive these handsome prizes. Carriages will be at your door.

If you want any of the articles named above you can procure them by becoming a subscriber to the Woman's World. This makes you eligible to participate in our method of procuring the articles named free of cost to you.

Every subscriber to the Woman's World is entitled to one of these prizes, according to conditions we send. Subscription for one year post free, 5s. 10d.

Send addressed envelope with stamp (of any country will do) for copy of paper and full instructions, how to proceed, also say which prize you select. Address—

N.B.—We close at 7 p.m. Saturdays Excepted.



CORNER  
GOVERNMENT AND  
JOHNSON STREETS.

## A Good Tip.

Is worth following, because it leads to something good. Don't put your feet in by wearing inferior shoes. Our new line for Spring and Summer wear shows dreams of cool comfort for the feet. Treat yourself to daily walks in satisfaction by enclosing your lower extremities in our examples of the latest modes for town and country wear at prices that challenge competition.

The Paterson  
Shoe Co. Ltd.

## SHOE EMPORIUM

N.B.—We close at 7 p.m. Saturdays Excepted.

### TOOLS IN SEASON.

Garden Rakes Lawn Mowers  
Garden Hoes Lawn Sprinklers  
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Garden Spades Rubber Hose  
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LADIES' GARDEN SETS

Island Agents for the Great

### MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES

## Boys Straw Hats.

### BLOUSES for BOYS. WHITE DUCK SUITS.

AT

ARTHUR HOLMES. 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

## Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

Dealers in

### HARDWARE,

LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, AND GARDEN TOOLS,  
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC.  
LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES.

Telephone 3.  
P. O. Box 433.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

## Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large  
variety of

### STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy  
the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and  
Pembroke Street will convince you.</

## VICTORIA TIDES.

By E. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Saturday, May 12.	Sunday, May 13.
Time.	Height above zero
8:00 a.m.	8.0 ft.
7:20 a.m.	3.2 feet.
3:10 p.m.	8.8 feet.
7:10 p.m.	7.3 feet.

Time.	Height above zero
1:00 a.m.	8.2 feet
8:00 a.m.	2.8 feet.
4:00 p.m.	8.4 feet.
8:00 p.m.	7.7 feet.

## Fire Insurance.

Heisterman &amp; Co.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside. Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co. Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

A line of Brussels carpet at \$1 per yard, exceptional value. Call and see the assortment at Weiler Bros.

Carpets cleaned and laid and all kinds of upholstery repaired at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street.

House awnings and cosy corners made to order at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street.

Ideal Bicycle for the little six-year-old children—also others, for brothers and sisters. Rambler Cyclery. Weiler Bros., agents.

Rambler Bicycles are known and trusted all over the world. Safe one mile or a hundred from home. Weiler Bros., agents.

Tapestry carpets, all new goods, useful colorings and latest designs; from 50¢ per yard, our regular price. Weller Bros.

Have you read fortunes in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink "Hondi" and read what its leaves say—"Every leaf draws."

Funeral To-day.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Ridley will take place at 9 a.m. this morning at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

Matinee at Victoria theatre this afternoon at 2:15; doors open at 1:30 "Quo Vadis?" Admission: Adults 50¢, children 25¢. Tickets can be purchased at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store up to 1 o'clock, after that at theatre box office. See the great Arena Scene, the Burning of Rome, Petronius' Villa, the Exterior of the Colosseum, Rome; the Mamertine Prison Scene, etc.

Married at Seattle.—At Seattle, the home of the groom, on Wednesday last, Mr. F. J. Stephen, formerly of this city, and now purser of the steamer State of Washington, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Webster, until recently accountant with the B. C. Market Co. The wedding was private, only relatives of the contracting parties being present.

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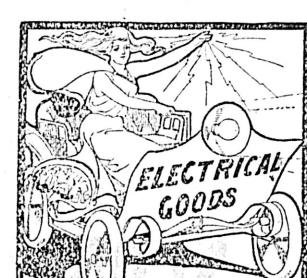
## Our Trade

Is steadily on the increase. We serve rich and poor alike with the best and purest drugs at reasonable prices.

F. W. FAWCETT &amp; CO.

40 Government street.

Fruit Boxes.—A full line of straw berry, plum and small fruit baskets and crates, apple and pear boxes, also butter plates, can be had in any quantity at F. R. Stewart & Co.'s, wholesale fruit and provision merchants, 40 Yates street, who have secured the agency of the British Columbia Inf. Co., Ltd., New Westminster. Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.



## Rapid Progress

In the perfection of Electrical goods of all kinds, and in their manufacture, has placed them with reach of everyone, as you will see by our prices for putting in Bells, Phones, Light and Motors. When you want your home, office, factory, store fitted up with Electric Bells or Light we will give you an estimate that cannot be compared with for first-class work.

The Hinton Electric Co. LIMITED. 62 Government Street.

See Spencer's New Carpet Store Broad St. Carpets and Linoleums at close prices.

## Cordova Bay.

The prettiest and neatest bay within easy reach of Victoria—just a forty minutes' ride. A few nice locations for summer cabins to be sold cheap, or rented on long lease, with option to buy. Water has been brought in iron pipes from a fine spring in the hillside above, and constant supply to every cabin is guaranteed.

APPLY TO

C. C. REVANS  
Land and Insurance Agent  
514 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Fire Insurance.

Heisterman &amp; Co.

## LOCAL NEWS.

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District Licenses.—The hotelkeepers of Esquimalt were yesterday notified by the chief license inspector of the district that in accordance with the act of 1890 they must send an application accompanied by \$10 before May 15, for the renewal of their licenses. As this act was disallowed by the Dominion government, the license holders are puzzled as to whether they should comply with the request. Under the old act they paid a straight \$60 a year. Mr. Martin's act of 1890 required that they should pay \$100 half yearly and \$10 for each application for a renewal, making \$220 a year, or \$20 more than is paid in the city. The Semiahmoo government was lenient, and gave them a receipt for a year for \$120. As the act has been disallowed they feel that they should be given a two years' license for this \$120, which would be at the same rate as under the old act.

Donations Go Free.—Letters giving full details of the great Sandon fire are beginning to reach the Victoria friends of those who are among the sufferers by the Kootenay town's destruction. From these letters it appears that a very large proportion of the inhabitants lost their everything—even clothing being limited to the garments they were wearing at the time their homes were obliterated. There is great need for clothing, both men's and women's, and to facilitate the relief of the necessities of the extinguished town in this direction, the Dominion Express Co. announce that they will carry free to Sandon all packages addressed to the Mayor or the relief committee. The need is urgent and the response to this cry for aid should be both generous and immediate.

The Case Settled.—The claim of J. M. Muirhead against the corporation, arising out of the Point Ellice bridge accident in 1896, was yesterday settled, the city paying Mr. Muirhead the sum of \$500. An injunction restraining the city from proceeding with the work of removing the remains of the old Point Ellice bridge was obtained a few days ago at the instance of the claimant's lawyers, Messrs. Fell & Gregory, and this probably expedited a settlement of the case; but as considerable adverse comment has been made against such action, it is only fair to say that the injunction was issued, not at the request of Mr. Muirhead, but obtained at the instance of that gentleman's legal advisers.

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The Hinton Electric Co. LIMITED. 62 Government Street.

See Spencer's New Carpet Store Broad St. Carpets and Linoleums at close prices.

## Cut This Out

FOR FUTURE USE.  
Measure as indicated  
by letters and order your  
Silk Elastic Hosiery at  
BOWES DRUG STORE,  
98 GOVERNMENT STREET, near Yates



## Cheap Properties For Sale.

A comfortably fitted up cottage on Hu Ion street, off Oak Bay avenue, with a good garden, 10x100 ft., \$350. Easy terms. Several lots near Russell station in Victoria West, from \$250 to \$350. Three lots on King street. Good house and grounds with good garden and lawn. Price \$3,000. Nearly one acre and a half acres on Rockland avenue; a first class building site. \$2,500. Three lots at the corner of Dallas road and South Turner street. \$1,600.

Pemberton & Son 45 Fort Street Victoria, B. C.

## Fair Profits For Sealers.

Although Coast Average Less Than Last Year's Expenses Will Be Cleared.

White Hunters Most Successful Owners Will Ship to London on Speculation.

With the return of four other vessels of the Coast sealing fleet yesterday, bringing latest reports from the twenty or more hunting craft that are still along the Coast or homeward bound, those who are interested in the industry are enabled to approximate results for the spring operations, and on the whole find them most encouraging. The average catch per schooner to be sure does not come up to the average of 1890, but it must be remembered that there were then but nineteen schooners employed, as against thirty-four this present season; the catch along the Coast was 10,472 last year, and in the neighborhood of 15,896 this year. 550 to the schooner in 1890 and 470 in 1900. The latter, although a falling off from previous spring hunting, still compares very favorably with the averages of the past decade, as noted in the appended table, there having indeed been no higher average since the big year of 1893:

1890—Average Spring Catch.....	737
1891.....	588
1892.....	456
1893.....	702
1894.....	367
1895.....	202
1896.....	300
1897.....	162
1898.....	335
1899.....	470

No indication is of course obtainable as yet as to the prices to be realized on the spring's catch. The upward tendency of the market during the past two or three seasons leads the vessel owners to hope, however, for good sales, and practically all are preparing to ship their catches to London, and take their chances on the result of the big sales. As no skins are offered the local buyers, at present quotations cannot be fixed, but it is generally agreed that a catch of 200 skins this spring will more than have paid expenses. All the schooners will of course take part in the Behring sea hunting, opening on August 1, while some few of the all-white schooners (which did best in the spring operations) may make short excursions to the Copper Island grounds.

The Police Court.—Much time was taken up in the police court yesterday in disposing of three cases of minor importance. Jack, an Indian, was convicted of the charge of being in possession of intoxicants and fined \$25. Billy Williams, who supplied Jack with the fire water, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. John O'Brien, who was up on the charge of robbing a Chinaman of \$5, as mentioned in yesterday's issue of the Colonist, was remanded until to-day.

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If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or rheumatism, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

## You Get What



You ask for at our store. All our goods are the finest money can buy. We excel in most lines, but more especially in our Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea. Sterling Blend of Indo-Ceylon Finest Java and Mocha Coffee FRESHLY GROUNDED DAILY

ERSKINE, WALL & COY

THE LEADING GROCERS.

## St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water.

THORPE & CO. LTD., SOLE AGENTS

# TO THE PEOPLE!

These glittering, marvelous and stupendous price reduction's cannot but vividly impress you with the fact that every pair of these fine shoes

## Must Be Sold! No Offers Refused

that savor of reason, and the opportunity to buy the Best Shoes in Christendom at 22 1-2 cents on the dollar is yours. This century has been complete with remarkable achievements and we invite you to the greatest bargain event in its confirmation : : : : : : : : :

## 3672 PRS. ADDED TO THE LIST BELOW

and are arranged for to-day's selling. It will soon be over and allow us to emphasize the fact that

## TO-DAY IS THE TIME TO BUY

### LADIES' \$4 SHOES

**95c**

217 pairs Ladies' Fine French and Vici Kid Shoes, button, different toe shapes, turn and flexible machine sewed soles, easy and durable, and made by the largest and best shoe factory in existence.

**95c**

### LADIES' SLIPPERS

In Kid and Satin, all colors and variety of toe shapes, one strap, with and without bow and buckle; regular value \$2.25 to \$4.00.

**\$1.45**

### LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS

204 pairs in Black, Vici Kid and Dongola Leathers, new toe shapes, turn and flexible machine sewed soles; values ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

You "never saw the like before," and never will again.

**\$1.25**

### SPECIAL ITEMS

Gilt Edge Polish, 25c kind

**10c**

Children's and Infants' French Kid Button Shoes

**15c**

Women's French Kid Button Shoes, plain toes, value \$2 to \$4 .....

**50c**

Children's Tan Colored Button Shoes, value \$1.50 to \$2.50 .....

**70c**

Women's Black and Tan Oxfords .....

**95c**

Women's Fine Tan, one strap bow and buckle Sandals

**75c**

### BABIES' SHOES

We have over 2,000 pairs of Infant's Fine Shoes, bought at such a "cut rate," sacrifice as to leave vision alone the only true criterion of the gulf between value and sale price. The prices range from 75c down to .....

**25c**

### MISSES' SHOES

334 pairs of Black and Colored Shoes, in fine turned and flexible machine soles, kid and vesting tops, new stylish toes; in value ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00 at .....

**95c**

### CHILDREN'S

437 pairs in every conceivable shape and style, all colors and descriptions. We have put them all together and will sell them to-day at .....

**70c**

### LADIES' LACED BOOTS

134 pairs, in Black and Colors, silk vesting and Kid tops, all shapes and designs; values from \$2.75 to \$4.50. No better manufactured for wear, fit and ease.

**\$1.95**

Positively No Goods  
Sold Prior to 10 a.m.

**YATES STREET**

Between Broad and  
Douglas Streets.

*The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited.***FOUR POINT HEAD.**

The E. & D. four-point bearings in the head are made so that the strain from the fork is distributed over double the number of balls in ordinary bicycle heads. By this even distribution of the load these wearing qualities of the head parts are greatly increased.

When the E. & D. reinforcement of the crown is considered in connection with the four-point bearings in the head, it will be seen that the E. & D. construction is nearly perfection.

E. & D. National locally guaranteed bicycles with four-point bearings in all parts cost \$60 for standard models and \$70 for special models with gear case.

Vancouver Hardware Co., 339 Hastings St., Vancouver

*The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited.***The Sterling.**

The Sterling-built like a watch has all the high finish and delicacy of the best American designs.

You can get no design better in Coast than.

And yet, it is a real Canadian cycle, owned by a Canadian company, with Canadian capital. It has the local guarantee.

Call on us and let us show you.

Geo. C. Hilliard & Co., V. Victoria.

*The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited.***Fine Finish.**

Spalding bicycles are National wheels, locally guaranteed everywhere in Canada.

Everybody who rides them Spalding recommends it.

In a very short time it has been a large sale.

The cost of Spalding locally guaranteed models are \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$85. Get the catalogues.

John Barnsley & Co., 115 Government St.

*The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited.***Worth While.**

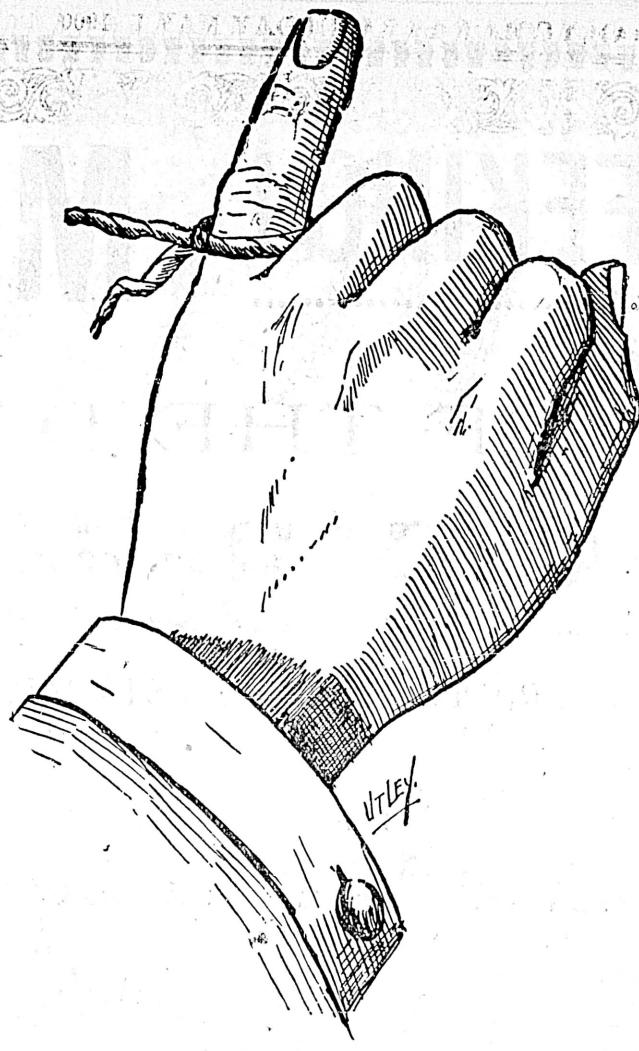
The Carnaval bicycle represents the best possible construction obtainable in a wheel.

The price of \$45 is the lowest possible price at which such a wheel as the Carnaval may be sold.

The frame construction consists of reinforced flush joints, finished in maroon, with steel parts blacked.

The local guarantee goes with the wheel. No better proof of its high grade could be found. Look at it. It is "worth while."

Vancouver Hardware Co., 339 Hastings St., Vancouver



That string's the local guarantee.

See you get it with your wheel. It'll mean a saving if there's a need, for your wheel repairs'll be done locally under the National guarantee.

We'll be glad to see you. Call and see the locally guaranteed Nationals. We'll make you welcome.

Even if you don't buy, you'll have learned about the "best thing ever" in bicycles.

Come anyhow.

*The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited.***A. C.**

The two Stearns roadster models have the narrowest treads of the standard road wheels found on the market.

A greater pedal pressure may be exerted, because of the directness of the action, which results from narrow tread constructions.

Besides, Stearns models are locally guaranteed National wheels and the local guarantee is often of even more importance in case of accident than the narrow tread.

Price of Stearns roadsters, \$50.

Clarke & Stuart, Cordova St., Vancouver.

# The National Cycle & Automobile Co., Limited.

154 PRINCESS STREET. Winnipeg, Manitoba: FACTORY, Hamilton, Ontario.

**Liberals****Are Divided.**

**Annual Election of the Victoria Association Candidates**  
Feeling.

There was a hot old time at the meeting of the Liberal Association held last evening in the A. O. U. W. hall for the purpose of appointing officers for the current year.

George Riley, a veteran in the Liberal ranks in British Columbia, was turned down for the office of president, W. J. Hanna, a strong Martinitian, being elected by a vote of 60 to 47. When the election was over, the Martinitians said that they were in a minority most of them left the hall. The Premier's followers elected the next officers as under: First vice-president Dr. Lewis Hall; second vice-president A. B. McNeill; and executive committee members John G. Brown, John Tardieu, John Macmillan, W. H. Bakker, James Bell, Ald. Brydon, John Taylor, Thomas F. Gorman, Dr. E. Hall, W. E. Ditchburn, Jas. Sea, H. Catterall, J. R. Giscombe, Jas. Tagg and J. S. Murray.

**FIREWORKS AT THE CELEBRATION.**

10th May, 1900.

**A NEW ORDER.**

Sir—Permit me to add a few words to the correspondence in your column on this important item in the approaching festivities. "Another Committee" were having spoken and brushed aside my objection to the Hospital Point proposal on the sidewalk last evening I was stopped by a tall, stout policeman and told that wheelchairs were not permitted. To his own satisfaction, he may say, he replied that I was quite aware of the presumption that an ordinary motor chair would never do it. He then said that he should again raise his voice. In the first place, he would counter-argue his statement that the residents on the north side of the city would prefer to have the display in the park rather than in the city, as it is of foolish and useless expense. As far as I am concerned, I can now contemplate such a proceeding as shutting out the weary walk to Beacon Hill from the one beauty spot of the city. "Committee" for one protest against such pretty Cyclist.

**BRIEF WORLD NEWS.****Anti-Foreign Society Spreading in China—France's Open Wound Still Hurts.**

News has reached Berlin that the anti-foreign society known as the Big Knife is spreading among the population of Shantung and is favored by the Chinese officials.

The Hanover Courier confirms in an article evidently inspired by the statement recently cabled that France not long ago, on being asked how she would act if an Anglo-German war broke out, replied: "We know only one question," meaning Alsace-Lorraine. The article concludes as follows: "It was not a continental confederation against England, but a confederation against Germany that was in the air."

The wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess Sadako, daughter of the Japanese family, at Tokio on Thursday, was a simple ceremony. The contracting parties drank cups of wine before the shrines in the imperial palace. The foreign residents presented an address.

The Toronto Telegram's London cable yesterday says: "The Morning Post correspondent says the Eastern Extension Cable Co. is willing to sell its Australia to Cape cable if the Imperial government wishes to purchase it. This is the proposition made by Sir Sandford Fleming to the Australian colonies interested in the cable service some years ago, as a means to settle the cable question still in dispute."

**LACROSSE.**  
First Match.

The first match in the senior championship series of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association will be played to-day at Brockton Point, Vancouver, between Vancouver and New Westminster. Both teams are strong ones, but the betting here is in favor of New Westminster. C. L. C. of the Victoria club leaves

by this morning's boat to referee the match.

**SMALLPOX IN WINNIPEG.**

A Suspect Develops Disease After Leaving Quarantine.

Winnipeg, May 11.—The report from the smallpox quarantine to-day says that Florence Forrester, daughter of Mr. Forrester, who was discharged from the quarantine to-day, developed the disease last night and was taken out to quarantine. The girl is 15 years of age. Mr. Forrester's house has been quarantined ever since the outbreak; all the other patients are doing well.

**A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL.**

Thousands Writing for the Illustrated.

**Diamond Dye Rug Book**

Mat and rug making in the home is now commanding the attention of thousands of women and girls in Canada. The new illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book," showing the latest designs and giving full information as to how the patterns can be procured, will be sent free to anyone interested in the fascinating work of making hooked mats and rugs. Send your address to Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

By a vote of 48 to 10 the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto has decided in favor of independent political action and the bringing out of labor candidates in forthcoming Provincial and Dominion elections.

**PERSONAL.**

Ben. Williams returned from the Sound yesterday.

Henry Fry, C.E., of Chemainus, is at the Oriental.

Walter Ford, of Duncans, is registered at the Victoria.

Thomas Hooper returned last evening from Vancouver.

N. P. Shaw returned yesterday from a visit to Vancouver.

C. F. Todd was a passenger from the Mainland yesterday.

E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., came home from the Sound yesterday.

E. M. Yarwood, barrister of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driard.

R. J. Roberts, of Chemainus, registered at the New England yesterday.

Capt. J. A. Meech, of the bark, Onaway, is a guest at the Victoria.

H. J. Scott, local manager for the Hamilton Powder Company, returned from Kootenay yesterday.

E. J. Palmer and wife, Capt. J. C. Gibson, of Chemainus, and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, of St. Paul, are guests at the Driard.

G. W. Prescott, John F. Merrill and C. Webb Howard, San Francisco capitalists, who have been visiting properties on Texada Island, in which they are interested, are at the Driard.

Why not write for our Catalogue and Price List?

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

Telephone, 2222.

Telex, 2222.

# Mafeking! MAFEKING! Mafeking!

THE HERO OF THE DAY.

## Colonel Robert S. S. Baden-Powell

LIFELIKE COLORED PHOTOGRAPH IN THE FIRST PART OF

"The Celebrities of the Army"

Also, "The Transvaal War Album"

Also, "The Celebrities of the Stage."

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**VICTORIA, B.C.**

**Use JUBILEE BRAND**  
**CONDENSED MILK**

WILSON BROS.  
AGENTS,  
Victoria and Vancouver

### THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, May 11.—8 p.m.

#### SYNOPSIS.

An extensive ocean low area has crossed this province to the Territories, where it is causing great heat and thunder storms. This is being followed by a high barometer area which is likely to cause several fair days in this vicinity. There have been light showers along the coast and heavier ones between the Ranges. In the Canadian Territories the temperature ranges from 80 to 90 degrees.

#### TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	57
New Westminster	50	62
Kamloops	54	64
Barkerville	38	58
Calgary	32	80
Winnipeg	36	80
Portland, Ore.	38	58
San Francisco, Cal.	50	56

#### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Saturday, Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh south and west winds, fair to-day and probably Sunday, higher temperature. Lower Mainland: South to west winds, fair to-day and probably Sunday, higher temperature.

#### VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

#### FRIDAY.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m. ....	50 Mean.....
Noon.....	55 Highest.....
5 p.m. ....	58 Lowest.....

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ....	.6 miles southwest.
Noon.....	.16 miles southwest.
5 p.m. ....	.28 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Rain—.04 inch.

Sunshine—5 hours, 30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed..... 29.072

Corrected..... 29.802

NEW WESTMINSTER

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected..... 29.802

If sick headache is misery what are Carter's Little Liver Pills? If they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—o—

Out of £118,319 (including £112,303 personally assessed) the assessed value of the late Mr. Charles W. W. Dawes, of Burton Hall, Petworth, the Roman Catholic church will inherit between £80,000 and £90,000.

General Debility and a "run-down" state calls for a general tonic to the system. Such is The D. & L. Emulsion. Bull's you up, increases your weight, gives health, made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

—o—

The Kobe Herald, in an article on emigration, says: "Hitherto Hawaii has been the most promising field, but there

### Japan Will Take Action.

Emigration Laws Will Be Enforced to Check Exodus to America.

Willapa Completes Surprisingly Fast Passage—Shipping News of a Day.

An entirely new solution of the Japanese immigration problem is suggested in advices brought by the N. P. steamer Siki, these being quite in line with those referred to at the coming of the Daily Vostok. The Japan Mail (Yokohama) and the Kobe Herald then were quoted, as quite concurring in the necessity and desirability of Canada adopting more effectual restrictive measures as applied to Asiatic immigration. Now the Kobe Chronicle is heard from in an announcement that the people and government of Japan are determined upon action looking to the thorough enforcement of the laws limiting emigration from Japan to America. As a result the operations of the labor contractors in Japan have been abruptly suspended, and already the steamship companies note a marked falling off in the volume of steerage traffic. The Siki had fewer Japanese than any other Oriental arrivals in two months, and following ships are said to have also dropped a large part of their immigration business. To quote the Kobe Chronicle: "There are now eight emigration companies doing business in Japan, and reaping harvest out of the business of shipping Japs to America. It is understood, however, that the government will shortly overhaul the proceedings and general affairs of these companies in a thorough fashion, and crush with no sparing hand the abuses that now prevail in the majority, if not all, the companies." This action, the same paper says, has been taken none too soon, for by misrepresentations the agents have been sending thousands upon thousands to America, the companies making big dividends as a result of the endeavor to get rid of them. Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

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## How the Field Force is Fed

An Interesting Account of a Night With a British Convoy.

### The Tremendous Transportation Problem on a Forced March.

This interesting correspondence was sent from Bloemfontein: "The news that railway communication had been re-established between this capital and Cape Colony was received on the 1st day with profound satisfaction. After several weeks of life on the veldt, remote from civilization, so far as the ordinary comforts of daily life are concerned, there was no sweater music for us than the shrill whistle of the locomotive as the first train steamed from here towards Bethlehem. No more joyful tidings could have been announced in the splendid army now quartered here, which had been relying hitherto for bread and meat upon the progress of sluggish mules and oxen, travelling over rocky, sandy, treacherous roads, interspersed at frequent intervals with great 'slufts' or precipitous dips, extending sometimes to six feet or more below the level of the thoroughfare. There is an impression amongst some people that a British soldier can carry enough rations with him to last for a week, but there is, unfortunately, no ground for the belief, despite the perfection which the art of compressing nourishment, both solid and liquid, into a minimum of space has recently attained."

#### EMERGENCY RATIONS.

Every soldier is certainly provided with a little box containing an "emergency ration," which is intended to feed him in case of necessity for a couple of days, but for the most part he must rely on the zeal of the army service corps in bringing all supplies to the front. During the victorious march upon Bloemfontein we have had to rely, not upon swift special trains, but slow convoys, for the transport of our eatables from Moller river and Kimberley. In each case the distance is less than 100 miles, but it is not too much to say—so great are the difficulties of the road—that every mile, nay, every yard in some cases, has only been conquered after travail, pain, and sacrifice equal almost to anything endured by the fighting line. The officers and men of the Army Service Corps have proved themselves heroes as worthy as those who have been exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy, while they have lacked the excitement to valiant work which the battlefield itself never fails to provide for British soldiers.

My first experience of a campaign in the present war was gained in a short time ago, when we left Moller camp for Paardeberg, where General Cronje was on the point of surrendering. We mustered nine miles of flat-topped lumbering wagons, each carrying about seven thousand pounds weight of goods, and drawn by thirty or more oxen. The good consisted of coarse biscuits, of which a soldier on full rations is allowed one pound per day, potted beef, of which he may take one pound in default of fresh meat, tea, coffee, rum, lime juice, preserved vegetables, and medical stores. A large quantity of "Macomochie's rations," a sort of preserved meat and vegetables, which can be either stewed, boiled or baked, according to the soldier's fancy, and which most of the men esteem a delicacy when on active service, was also carried.

We commenced the journey at dusk on account of the oxen, who speedily became fatigued by day, and we were escorted by several strong companies. After leaving Moller camp we crossed the river by means of the excellent pontoon bridge erected by the Royal Engineers, and on reaching the other side we had to ascend a steep hill, lined by boulders

THE SAFFIR DUTYERS are provided with huge bannisters, twelve feet long, to which a great thing is attached, and the crack of this formidable whip sounds exactly like the report of a pistol. It was to the accompaniment of a regular fusilade and much swearing, which was fortunately in a native dialect, that we made the ascent, the first pair of oxen attached to each of the wagons being led through the devious path by a barefooted Kaffir. As soon as we emerged on to the plain the procession was reformed, various sections of wagons being in charge of a mounted conductor—always a white man—who receives from the government a handsome salary for services which our soldiers are not educated to perform. He must ride up and down the caravan, giving orders in the Kafir or Dutch language to his subordinates, and generally keeping the black men and their oxen thoroughly up to the work. The officials in charge of the entire business are members of the Army Service Corps, and most efficiently have they performed their work, so far as the present campaign is concerned. Doubtless they had not been remiss in other quarters but I speak only of the work of which I have myself been a witness. I am aware that on several occasions Lord Roberts' men were short of food before they set foot in the capital of the Orange Free State, but this defect was due to the capture of a British convoy at Riet river, when no fewer than 200 wagons, containing rations for five days for 40,000 men, became the temporary loot of the Boers. I say "temporary" advisedly, because, since reaching this city, I find that we have recovered a very large proportion of these valuable supplies, also the books and ledgers which had been lost.

A PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE to watch our caravan threading its way over the plain which extends from Moller river in the direction of Jacobsdal, some miles beyond where our troops were for the moment stationed. The sun was setting amid a profusion of richest color, gold and crimson, such as one seldom sees in other climates. Later on, when night came, and the cattle were toiling painfully along over rough ground, there was much shouting and shouting, but, fortunately, no noise. After the heat of the day, the air struck us as refreshingly cool, albeit the temperature was probably as high as that experienced in England during average summer weather. Every now and then we were compelled to pause owing to some accident to wagon or ox, and neither was of infrequent occurrence during this particular journey. In the former case the damage was promptly made good, and in the latter the animal was outspanned and left to die on the route. So far as horses, mules, and oxen are concerned, the entire way between Moller river and Bloemfontein has proved a veritable Calvary.

In some countries natives direct their course across the desert by following the bleached bones of man and beast which mark the route; but in the present case there will be no landmarks of that description to assist the traveller. Truth

to tell, the stench of the rotten cattle on either side has become appalling during our hot autumn, and the spectacle of birds of prey feeding upon the remains so revolting that Kaffirs have been engaged for the purpose of burying the unfortunate animals.

During four hours we plodded painfully along, with nothing to enliven the journey beyond thunder and lightning, the flash of military searchlights proceeding from Kimberley and Moller, the cracking of the great whips, and the straining of the huge wagons.

PLACID TOMMY ATKINS.

It was astonishing to note the ease and placidity with which Tommy Atkins had adopted himself to the this novel state of travel. There sat by the side of the dusky driver, shirt-sleeves turned up, a pipe in his mouth, and a look of positive satisfaction upon his sunburned face. I met several men whose departure from London I had witnessed. They were no longer spick and span as regards uniform, but as much worn and soiled, in health they looked better, and in spirit they were not one whit less resolute or brave than the first.

After four hours' work the convoy rested. The weary oxen were outspanned, and the drivers, with their assistants, soon made themselves comfortable around huge camp fires. For the cattle there was a little grass to eat, and for the natives I noticed the favorite dish was steak and onions.

It would appear that these blacks, who can thrive for days on Indian corn and water, are not averse at times from the luxuries of civilized diet, and on the present occasion most of them fared better than our soldiers, who were content with a biscuit made of coarse meal and some bully beef.

CANNED MEAT I PREFERRED.

Fresh meat is often served out in camp, but being nearly killed is generally so tough that Mr. Atkins prefers the tin-soup, which he cooks in a variety of tasty fashions by means of his mess tin, a convenient article, which serves alternately the purposes of saucepan, frying-pan, and teapot. Even the worst bread, made under difficulties by a regimental cook, is preferable to the army biscuit, seeing that the latter, although nourishing, plays havoc with the hardest guns. Apart from the goods brought to the troops by the Army Service Corps, it is impossible to deny that an enemy's country offers various opportunities for replenishing the empty larder. The Orange Free State, so far as we have made its acquaintance, is rather barren and desolate, but there are, nevertheless, well-stocked kitchen gardens and barns for poultry. By some accident or other choice vegetables and plump birds find their way from the enemy's territory into the mess tents of officers and men. All this however, was before we reached the sunken capital of the Orange Free State. Now that we are moving on from the wild, wretched, mortality-haunted, and a soldier who helped himself to a chick in the o'er day was sentenced to fifty-eight days' imprisonment. A short time before, when he was on the march from Paardeberg, for example, he might have annexed a sheep or a horse with absolute impunity.

The halt lasted four hours, and at 2 o'clock, when most people felt inclined to sleep for the remainder of the night, we resumed our tedious journey. A couple of hours late, just before dawn, the temperature, as usual in this country, declined rapidly, and men who had despaired even a waistcoat during the previous evening now wrapped themselves in blankets. Altogether we travelled 15 MILES IN SEVEN HOURS, and then we stopped for the day. Before "going to bed," or, in other words, flinging oneself under a wagon without removing a single garment, the Army Service people established what is called a "supply park." The wagons were drawn up in square, and biscuits and beef were distributed among the vehicles, beams by beams, which, in their turn, continued the journey to the fighting-ground ahead. For a distance of thirty or forty miles the task of transporting provisions over the bad roads of this country has proved of insuperable difficulty, but the pinch was felt later, when the convoy was in hourly danger of attack. I have travelled for long periods with the Army Service people, when the enemy has been hovering all around most of the time, and the task of conducting lumbering wagons drawn by slow oxen, under such circumstances, is enough to try the nerves of the strongest. Fortunately, the Boers seldom, if ever, attack in the open, and this knowledge inspires our small escort with courage. It is only when passing by kopjes or very broken ground, affording cover for the enemy, that they may be expected to take the initiative, and in a case like this experience has shown that a small number of determined soldiers can hold many Boers in check until assistance arrives from the main body of troops. And now—for a time, at least—we hope that the speedy locomotive will replace the sluggish oxen, and that stores required for an advance upon Pretoria will be conveyed direct from the colony by rail instead of by wagon over tortuous roads. For the present, happily, we have plenty of goods, and I was told yesterday of valuable warehouses at the station.

THE CANADIANS' BRIGADIER.

How General Smith-Dorrien Saved His Life by Quick Ruaning.

General Smith-Dorrien, who is in command of the brigade in which the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry (the First Contingent) is included, is an old Boer boy, who has seen a good deal of military service. He is the brother of Mr. T. A. Dorrien-Smith, who is locally known as the "King of the Scilly Isles." The General once owed his life to his running powers, making a most wonderful escape at the battle of Isandula. At that time Smith-Dorrien was with another officer in command of the transport department, and was not supposed to be fighting. On the day of the battle, he went out inspecting the country alone, and had gone several miles from the camp, when he was suddenly set upon by a body of Zulus. He set spurs to his horse and was soon galloping away, with the enemy after him. After riding some distance he came upon an officer on foot, who asked him to let him hang on to his stirrups, to help him along. This he did, and they went some way in this manner, when his friend, thoroughly fatigued, had to stop, and mounted the horse right-hand, bolted, leaving Smith-Dorrien behind to the tender mercy of the now fast-approaching enemy. Nothing daunted, he sprang ahead, and it was not in vain that he had taken many prizes in his younger days for running. He kept steadily ahead for a couple of miles with the Zulus—who are among the swiftest and longest-winded runners in the world—unpleasantly close upon his heels, until at last he spurred into camp and safety. He keeps to this day the pair of boots which he wore on that occasion. They were new when he started, but when he came back their soles were gone. English victories, it has been said, are won upon the playing-fields at Eton, but it is a little unique for a valuable life to be saved upon the cinderpath at Harrow, as indubitably was that of the gallant Smith-Dorrien.

We English mothers hold most dear The sons we bear and love to rear; But still we point them to the fight, And bid them to defend the right. This will we do for England.

MAY 9.

When you see her blushing softly in the sun on the hill, And you hear her leafy rustle in the lane, And, like the singing of a brooklet when the country world is still,

The drip and ripple of her plaid rain;

When the strong and spear-like grasses part the water with their tips,

Where the willows hang their fringed branches low,

As the sunshine through the spaces of their golden netting slips,

And dances on the water, and to fro;

When you see the haw trees dropping all Their petals, starry-white,

And the feather-weeds along the wayside hedge,

Catching, in their lazy dances, waves of fragrance and of light,

And the daisies blowing in the forest-edge;

Sleeping hopes will gently thrill you, setting new, sweet thoughts astray;

Happier dreams you thought, perchance,

As you ramble through the meadows and lea;

With the blue-crowned and zephyr-footed May.

The other day a little boy sat on the floor crying. After a while he stopped, and seemed to be thinking about something. Looking up suddenly, he said, "Mother, what was I crying for?" "Because I wouldn't let you go out to play." "Oh, yes," and he started howling louder than ever.

from the naval observation stations.

To the popular mind the most interesting part of this telescopic observation will be a search for a planet suspected of existing somewhere between Mercury and the sun. Mercury is the nearest to the latter of all the older planets. On account of its supposed proximity to Old Sol the alleged intra-mercurial planet—as it is scientifically called—is made invisible by the distracting glare of the former. It is the hope of astronomers that during the eclipse when the heavens surrounding the sun are darkened, and when the stars beyond the ecliptic are visible, some other method of developing their muscle. At least there is an automobile street piano in New York, and when a fashion is once introduced even among street musicians, we all know what happens. The proud inventor of the new contrivance is a boy who has been employed for the past two years in a New York factory where automobiles are built, some of them to be operated by electricity and others by gasoline. The lad kept his eyes wide open while toiling at his appointed task and kept constantly before him the idea of learning how to build an automobile which could be utilized running his father's street piano. Finally he set to work upon the device, putting it up in his evenings and spare time. He bought the parts from time to time, with his own earnings, and when he had gathered enough to make a piano he took it to his father and showed him the invention. His father could spare from the receipts the piano and fitted them together as he had seen the workmen do at the factory. He had acquired a good working knowledge of the principles on which the machines were constructed and the result was eminently satisfactory. The piano was loaded upon a little wagon constructed for the purpose and the operating mechanism was fitted into a box at the rear. Now the itinerant musician goes forth daily on his rounds with his hands upon the lever instead of with his back bowed under the strap with which he formerly tugged the piano. His wife sits up behind, ready to leap down and pass the cup when her liege stops his machine to play a few tunes and the baby rides like a queen in front behind her father.

**DOINGS OF THE DAY.**

Automobile Street Piano—Another Door Open to Women Anxious to Earn Their Living.

The day of the automobile street piano has dawned. Soon the picturesquely clad women who draw the festive hurdy-gurdy through our streets under the able direction of their husbands, must seek some other method of developing their muscle. At least there is an automobile street piano in New York, and when a fashion is once introduced even among street musicians, we all know what happens. The proud inventor of the new contrivance is a boy who has been employed for the past two years in a New York factory where automobiles are built, some of them to be operated by electricity and others by gasoline. The lad kept his eyes wide open while toiling at his appointed task and kept constantly before him the idea of learning how to build an automobile which could be utilized running his father's street piano. Finally he set to work upon the device, putting it up in his evenings and spare time. He bought the parts from time to time, with his own earnings, and when he had gathered enough to make a piano he took it to his father and showed him the invention. His father could spare from the receipts the piano and fitted them together as he had seen the workmen do at the factory. He had acquired a good working knowledge of the principles on which the machines were constructed and the result was eminently satisfactory. The piano was loaded upon a little wagon constructed for the purpose and the operating mechanism was fitted into a box at the rear. Now the itinerant musician goes forth daily on his rounds with his hands upon the lever instead of with his back bowed under the strap with which he formerly tugged the piano. His wife sits up behind, ready to leap down and pass the cup when her liege stops his machine to play a few tunes and the baby rides like a queen in front behind her father.

#### VISBLE IN THE CORONA.

and the chromosphere, which latter is a red mass of hydrogen, helium and other gases at the corona's base. Such work will enable the astronomers to make new and valuable observations, but a Southern girl with no resources but a thorough knowledge of society and its ways, applied to a friend for assistance. She was willing to do anything but beg or stare and said so. After some careful thought, her friend asked her to act as escort to her little daughter, to accompany the child to and from school, to take her to matines, picture galleries, and the various other places where in the ordinary course of events a maid would act as chaperone. She accepted the proposition and the experiment worked so well that she has increased the number of her charges to seven. The girls in her care range from twelve to sixteen years of age and she finds their company delightful. From each of them she receives three dollars a week, so she makes a comfortable living as well as a pleasant one. On the other hand, her influence for good over the girls in her case is unbounded. For but little more than one would pay a maid these girls have the society of a gentleman whose presence and companionship repel any tendency towards frivolity while bringing out all that is best in them. Assuredly the advantage is not all one-sided.

Still another door has opened to women anxious to make their own living, and this so easily that it hardly requires preliminary knowledge. A Southern girl with no resources but a thorough knowledge of society and its ways, applied to a friend for assistance. She was willing to do anything but beg or stare and said so. After some careful thought, her friend asked her to act as escort to her little daughter, to accompany the child to and from school, to take her to matines, picture galleries, and the various other places where in the ordinary course of events a maid would act as chaperone. She accepted the proposition and the experiment worked so well that she has increased the number of her charges to seven. The girls in her care range from twelve to sixteen years of age and she finds their company delightful. From each of them she receives three dollars a week, so she makes a comfortable living as well as a pleasant one. On the other hand, her influence for good over the girls in her case is unbounded. For but little more than one would pay a maid these girls have the society of a gentleman whose presence and companionship repel any tendency towards frivolity while bringing out all that is best in them. Assuredly the advantage is not all one-sided.

At Wadesboro, N.C., will be located an expedition under Prof. Langley, the great astronomer at the head of the Smithsonian, who will take with him a half dozen trained assistants. An interesting feature of their work will be a study of part of the invisible spectrum by means of the Newberry, S.C., Profs. Bigelow and Abbe, of the weather bureau, will locate a station for telegraphic and photographic work.

Other important work to be performed by the weather bureau at the time of the eclipse will be a systematic observation of the effects of that phenomenon upon the weather conditions of the country. The net work of weather observatories covering the entire South and Southwest will carefully record the influence of the great black shadow upon pressure, temperature, wind velocity and humidity. It is generally believed that total eclipses lower the temperature and humidity, but the barometric pressure in surrounding regions of the earth's atmosphere.

Prof. Bigelow is of the opinion that during this year's eclipse conditions will be more favorable than usual for catching the rays of the corona distinctly in a photograph. In years of great sunspot activity the corona photographs appear blurred, and the haze on the plate prevents the curved streamers from being readily distinguished. Sun spots reach their minimum every eleven years, and it is particularly fortunate that this period is occurring just about this time.

Capt. C. H. Davis, United States navy, superintendent of the naval observatory, requested me to express his desire for amateurs who may visit the spot of totality to make photographs or naked-eye sketches of the India eclipse of two years ago were made with small cameras.

To those who wish to engage in such amateur photographing and sketching Capt. Davis will mail a pamphlet of instructions.

While the black path of the total eclipse shadow will be a straight line nearly eight miles wide, commencing at sunrise May 28, off the Pacific coast of Mexico, traversing that country from Chiapas to Laguna de la Madre, crossing the northern corner of the great gulf, sweeping still further northeastward from New Orleans to Norfolk, spanning the Atlantic from the Chesapeake capes to Portugal, thence traversing Spain and northern Africa and ending at sunset near the Nubian desert, this great phenomenon in some partial phase may be witnessed over the whole of North and Central America, with the exception of a narrow strip of Pacific coast line, including San Francisco, Los Angeles and neighboring cities of western California; all of the lower California and the far western coast of Mexico. In this excepted strip the eclipse will occur a few minutes before sunrise.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

Rather a singular case, was recently brought before a London-Poest judge for decision. A young girl appealed to him concerning a blue dress, upon which she had set her heart, but which her father refused to buy for her. "No intelligent girl," she declared to the judge, "when she was on the lookout for a husband would go about simply dressed." The father declared that he had already this year incurred the expense of three toilettes for his daughter, and a fourth was beyond his means. Many witnesses appeared, some bearing testimony to the goodness of the father, others to the extravagance of the daughter; and the judge suggested that if the blue dress had the desired effect it might relieve the father of any further toilette responsibilities. This idea apparently threw a new light upon the subject; the father agreed to the purchase, and left the court amicably with his daughter on his arm.

GEN. WARREN'S MORING TUB.

There is something extremely English in the story of Sir Charles Warren "doing trimmings," as Bonner expressed in the open air on the battlefield of Vail Kranz. Sir Charles, under no circumstances, intimates his morning bath. On the occasion of Butler's last effort to relieve Lady, Sir Charles found it impossible to leave his post, so when the day broke on the battlefield he ordered his servant to bring his bath with sponge and towel, and there and then, in the open air, Sir Charles Warren, commanding the Fifth Division, proceeded to take his bath, sublimely indifferent to the fire of the enemy. The enemy were, perhaps, too much astonished at the British eccentricity of bathing at all, much more in creating the government to have him my property," she is reported to have said, and if she is spared, the chances are this energetic old lady will keep her word.

It is quite safe to say that not one-third of the salad oil sold in America as olive oil is really genuine; much of it is made from cotton seed, while thousands of gallons of so-called olive oil is a fish product. There is a process by which the fishy flavor is extracted, and this animal passes as a pure vegetable product. There is no reasonable objection to cotton seed oil; it is pure and wholesome and makes a good salad dressing; the objection is in selling it under a false label. Unless one is an expert it is almost impossible to tell the cotton seed and olive oils apart; the test used to be in the color, the olive oil having a peculiar green shade which distinguished it; but now this color is most cleverly imitated in the cotton seed oil. The fish oil is more objectionable, being heavy and oily to the taste.

First-class dealers do not sell the fish oil. In Russia an excellent salat oil is made from the sunflower seed, but it is sold for what it is, and not under the guise of olive oil. In Russia also as well as in some parts of France, they



## French-Canadian Folk Lore

The Loups Garou in Quebec  
Legends of Local Origin.

Lecture by Dr. Louis Frechette  
Delivered at McGill University.

From the Montreal Star.

Dr. Louis Frechette, C.M.G., poet laureate of the French Academy, gave an interesting lecture on "French-Canadian Folk Lore" in French, on Saturday afternoon, before the Modern Languages Society, in the auditorium of the Macdonald Mining and Chemistry Building of McGill University. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen among the latter being Sir William Hingston, Mr. Justice Wurtele, Professor Brody, Professor Conisart, Rev. Mr. Morris and others.

The paper, which was couched in Dr. Frechette's classic language, dealt exhaustively with legends, which, having originated in various countries of Europe, and especially France, were transplanted to the province of Quebec by the early settlers, and of those which, existing in France, were localized here and finally some of the best known legends indigenous to the soil. The work was throughout interesting, and revealed the author's mastery of his subject. But, as Mr. Frechette remarked, in conclusion, caught but the vague remembrance of these mysterious and weird legends in the traditions of the people, and though, as a man of progress, he could not regret the fact that education had dispelled these popular beliefs, still, as a poet, he was glad to say that the remembrance of them and of the romantic times with which they were connected had not been wholly forgotten. Many of the legends which had existed in this province could easily be traced to France, and especially Normandy, where many of the first pioneers hailed from. The Norman character was especially suited to the growth of these legends and beliefs, for there was nothing which a Norman so much relished as to put up some joke, practical or otherwise, on his neighbors. In his journeys in France Mr. Frechette had found some legends which correspond exactly to some which had existed in the past century in the district of Quebec, where they had been localized.

**HEADLESS PRIEST OF LISLET.**

Such, for instance, was that of the headless priest of Lislet, which corresponded to a similar legend connected with the chapel of Bethlehem, near Nantes, where a priest had been condemned by Providence to say a mass at midnight upon a certain night of the year until he was delivered. This priest had the head of a ghost and it was only after he had been delivered by a man who had learnt the responses of the mass and had enabled him to offer up the holy sacrifice, that he had declared that God had kept inflicted upon him that punishment for 600 years because he had had frivolous thoughts at the altar.

Mr. Frechette referred to another legend connected with a certain parish of the Island of Orleans, where the devil had been made to work at the building of a church, but had managed to escape, leaving his imprint upon the stone. This legend is found in various parishes in France, with varying details.

The province of Quebec had been fertile ground in the dim past for the growth of all kinds of stories connected with the chasse-fleurie, or "The Black Huntsman," the loup-garou, faulots, or Will o' the Wisps, and lutins. All these beliefs had held radical sway upon the minds of the unsophisticated early settlers. If all of them did not believe in them, the majority did and large numbers asked for nothing better than to practice deception upon their most credulous neighbors. The lutins were diminutive creatures who gave special attention to horses and roamed about the stables. They were credited with all kinds of mischievous deeds, some of which Mr. Frechette described, such as running away with the quadruped, nattening their tails, etc. The faulots, or better, the faulots, or Will o' the Wisps, were mischievous spirits which roamed through the country parts. To their action could be attributed all the accidents which happened by night upon the highway, their specialty consisting in leading the unwary traveller into all kinds of misfortunes. There was one way in which one could avoid their influence, and this was by placing a needle or jack-knife with blade open upon the fence so that the spirit could be engaged with these articles, while the traveller escaped.

**THE LOUP GAROU IN QUEBEC.**

The loup-garou exercised almost universal sway throughout the province, as it did in many other countries. These mysterious personages are referred to by authors of ancient Rome and Greece, and traces of them are to be found in the folk lore of all countries.

In Quebec the loup-garou was believed to exist up to a very recent period. Here, the popular belief of a loup-garou was that of a human being converted into an animal, dog, cow, etc., for having neglected during seven years his Easter religious duties. To be rescued and delivered, it was necessary that a wound should be inflicted upon the brute, so as to draw blood. These animals would roam through the highways and byways by night and all sorts of terrors were connected with their actions. In some parishes, where Protestant cemeteries existed, popular imagination connected them with such places as their favorite resorts, as well as the plots of ground reserved in Catholic cemeteries for the burial of the remains of unbaptized children. The chasse-galerie, or Black Huntsman, existed in imagination in Holland, France, Germany and other countries. There was a well-known legend connected with the parish of St. Jean des Châtaigniers, Que., where a large canoe laden with shantymen was seen in the air. This was probably an effect of mirage from a canoe in the River St. Lawrence. The chasse-galerie thrived for many years among the raftsmen and shantymen of the St. Maurice river region. The story was that God was partial with the Piles Chapel, and the devil having been placed at the helm, the shantymen sailed through the air. They had to be completely devoid of all consecrated emblems and to avoid carefully the cross upon the churches and chapels to avert disaster. Endless stories were connected with the chasse-galerie.

**LEGENDS OF LOCAL ORIGIN.**

There were a large number of legends which originated in this province; some of them were connected with historical facts. Some of the best known were the phantom fleet of Admiral Walker, seen by the fisherman of Egg Island, where the fleet of Sir Howden Walker perished while on its way to Quebec; that of the woman Corriveau, executed on the Plains

of Abraham, in 1763, for the murder of her husband, and that of Cadieux, the hero of the Ottawa river.

Walker's fleet had an Acadian pilot named Paradios. Did he deliberately lead that fleet to destruction, or were the elements alone responsible for the disaster? It is certain, however, that many of the simple folk of the district believed that asserted that upon certain occasions the phantom fleet going to destruction could be plainly seen.

The remains of the Corriveau woman had been placed in an iron cage, which hung for years over the cross-roads of Beaumont and St. Valler, on the heights of Lévis. It was a terror to the country-side, and after dark the doors were securely bolted. All kinds of stories were connected with the skeleton, which at times would cross over to the Isle of Orleans to hold high carnival with the sorcerers. On a certain day the skeleton and its cage had disappeared, and for years its whereabouts was a mystery.

The mystery was, however, cleared up. The cage was found in the cemetery and removed to the Boston Museum, where it still lies. The sorcerers of the island were fishermen playing the part of ghosts to scare away from good fishing grounds the people of the same calling. The legend of Cadieux and the five chances laden with women and children flying from the Iroquois, guided by a white phantom, while Cadieux walked along the shore of the Ottawa discharging his gun to distract attention, and his heroic death were beautifully described.

Mr. Frechette related the story of the young girl who had danced on Sunday with a nice young stranger who turned out to be Santa himself, and who was only chased away with holy water; that the aurora borealis, presumed to be the lights of heaven, were the reflections of the stars in the sky. The legend of Cadieux and the five chances laden with women and children flying from the Iroquois, guided by a white phantom, while Cadieux walked along the shore of the Ottawa discharging his gun to distract attention, and his heroic death were beautifully described.

What a blessing it is for us that in paying honor to the Queen we need not separate the person of the monarch from the office which she fills. Many even who profess to contend the office are compelled to pay a grudging homage to it for the sake of the noble and gracious lady who adorns it.

We shall soon be called upon to celebrate the Queen's Sist birthday. The civic and other authorities will make provision for giving a secular expression to the loyalty of the people. Let us not forget, if not on the day, at least on the Sunday before, to offer up sincere thanks to God's throne for the great blessing which our Queen has been to her people during her long reign.

The streets will be filled, the places of pleasure will be thronged by the multitude; innocent gaiety and mirth will, we trust, unite both citizen and stranger with feelings of mutual goodwill. But surely this is not enough for a God-fearing people.

Of that we, like the people of the Dispersion who flocked to Jerusalem on high days and holidays, might for the time, lay aside the miserable divisions which have crept in among us; that the Parthians and Medes, the Mesopotamians and Cappadocians, the Romans and Jews, the Cretes and Arabians of the modern religious world could for so great a cause unit in offering, with one accord, in one place, a solemn hymn of praise, with every accomplishment of holy joy and striking solemnity, for the Queen's long reign; and an earnest supplication that peace may soon be permanently established in our midst.

Fear God, Honor the King.

**Honor the King.**

Sermon by the Rev. W. D. Barber.

The following is a sermon preached by Rev. W. D. Barber, in Christ Church cathedral Sunday evening, May 6, 1900:

I. Peter, II:17—Fear God; honor the King. Being the concluding words of the epistle to the Laodiceans.

Two virtues are inculcated in these words—reverence and loyalty.

I shall not multiply texts to show that the Scriptures inculcate the fear of God. I will quote one only: "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom," i.e., the individual life which leaves out of account the over-ruling Providence of God is destitute of that common sense which must underlie true wisdom. "The fool, the Psalmist writes, "hath said in his heart; There is no God." And the wisdom which leaves out of account the omnipotent God, whatever it may have achieved for its possessor in worldly knowledge and worldly possessions is wisdom falsely so called.

"Come, ye children, and harken unto me, and I will teach you the fear of the Lord," was sung by us to-night in the 34th Psalm.

A God-fearing people must be taught the knowledge of God in its childhood. Whatever difficulties the infant mind may find in grasping and assimilating worldly knowledge, it easily comprehends the idea of a God-father when properly presented to it. The mysteries of the spiritual life which press so heavily upon us in mature life do not trouble the children. The soul, so recently created by the Father finds no difficulty in rendering to Him a true devotion.

It is in after life, when the fleshly lusts which war against the soul, the worldly ideas which dominate it, the cares of life which engross it, have choked the outlets of prayer and praise that men cease to know and fear God.

God help the country where the children are not taught the fear of the Lord. There the greatest temporal blessings become a curse. The wide distribution of knowledge, of honors, of wealth, prized for themselves alone, tends largely to the degrading, enslaving, debasing of the people. And this necessarily, for where there is no fear of God before men's eyes, there is no essential difference between right and wrong in their minds. Man's will becomes the supreme authority. Custom and fashion sway men's minds, now this way, now that, and there is no moral check to restrain the evil tendencies to which we are all prone.

Matthew Arnold defines the Deity as a "Power without ourselves which makes for Righteousness." What men need is a power within which will guide and dominate the life. The Angel of the presence to be ever with us. And it is this fact of the in-dwelling presence that the fear of God teaches us.

What an effort there is often made in this city about the shortcoming of the children, the rudeness, the roughness, the disrespect which they show to their elders. Whatever truth there may be in such charges (I do not make them and I believe they are much exaggerated) the fault lies in the system which ignores the deepest need of the child nature, viz.: the teaching and application of principles of right and wrong, which are based, not on the whim or fancy of any of the teachers, the fear of the policeman, the customs of the country or community, but on the authority of the revered Will of God, illustrated and emphasized by the teachings of God with man, set forth in the Scriptures.

Those who have acquaintance with the school law of this province must regret the absence of definite, authoritative moral teaching, based on an impregnable foundation.

The precepts of Confucius are taught to the Chinaman, the morality of the Koran to the Mohammedan, the teachings of Buddha to the Hindu, but not even the Ten Commandments are taught to the great mass of the white children of this province and the wide range of Scripture literature is practically a sealed book to the bulk of the rising generation.

A minister, having preached a very long sermon, as was his custom, some hours after asked a gentleman his candid opinion of it; he replied that "twas good, but it had spoiled a goose worth two of it."

The weak and inefficient agencies of the various Christian bodies compete with each other in the more populous and prosperous communities, but the poor sheep in the wilderness are left largely uncared for in the matter of moral and religious teaching. A travelling evangelist is but

a poor substitute for the definite and systematic teaching which any ordered system requires.

The fear of God and obedience to the constituted authority of the state are closely linked together.

Where there is no reverence there is but scant loyalty.

Mark the character of the king whom the apostle commands men to honor. It was most probably Nero, whose name is a synonym for moral infamy and cruelty. Even to such an honor is due, not for himself but to his office.

"The sin of rebellion," we read, "is as the sin of witchcraft." The doctrine of passive obedience to an earthly monarch has long been exploded; no one would seriously urge it as binding upon men's consciences to-day.

But the teaching of the text is that the monarch on the throne, apart from personal character, and all who derive authority from her have a right to the obedience and respect of the people.

"Therefore submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be the king as supreme, or unto governors as unto them that are sent by Him, for the punishment of evildoers and for the praise of them that do well."

What a blessing it is for us that in paying honor to the Queen we need not separate the person of the monarch from the office which she fills. Many even who profess to contend the office are compelled to pay a grudging homage to it for the sake of the noble and gracious lady who adorns it.

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What an effort there is often made in this city about the shortcoming of the children, the rudeness, the roughness, the disrespect which they show to their elders. Whatever truth there may be in such charges (I do not make them and I believe they are much exaggerated) the fault lies in the system which ignores the deepest need of the child nature, viz.: the teaching and application of principles of right and wrong, which are based, not on the whim or fancy of any of the teachers, the fear of the policeman, the customs of the country or community, but on the authority of the revered Will of God, illustrated and emphasized by the teachings of God with man, set forth in the Scriptures.

Those who have acquaintance with the school law of this province must regret the absence of definite, authoritative moral teaching, based on an impregnable foundation.

The precepts of Confucius are taught to the Chinaman, the morality of the Koran to the Mohammedan, the teachings of Buddha to the Hindu, but not even the Ten Commandments are taught to the great mass of the white children of this province and the wide range of Scripture literature is practically a sealed book to the bulk of the rising generation.

A little boy was praying by his mother's knee that God would take care of him during the night. He added—"You needn't trouble in daylight; I take care of myself then."

Mrs. Thackeray.

A minister, having preached a very long sermon, as was his custom, some hours after asked a gentleman his candid opinion of it; he replied that "twas good, but it had spoiled a goose worth two of it."

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**Does Andree Still Live?**

The Brother of the North Pole Explorer Believes Him Safe.

**Explanation of the Full Significance of His Long Absence.**

There is every reason to believe that my brother, S. A. Andree, is alive. We of the family hope and expect to hear of his appearance in North America before the end of the present summer. I am well aware that the scientific world has largely given him up as long since lost among the Arctic ice, but we have full confidence in the safe return of his expedition, and our faith is not unreasoned, as you shall see.

In the first place, let me say that the trip was made after a most thorough study of all known observations of Arctic currents, such study covering a period of several years. These observations were supplemented by two years of experimenting with a trial balloon. Every thing that ingenuity could devise or that money could purchase which would add safety to the explorers was secured. All this talk of any accident to the balloon is nonsense. The trip so far as the balloon is concerned, was safe as on a railway train. Practically the sole danger lay in crossing the ice on foot. There was much danger in this, but none in the air current.

As to the balloon's course: If the balloon encountered a regular current of air at the pole blowing in any southerly direction—and all winds there blow south—it would have been quickly carried to some point on land where it would have almost surely been heard from within a few weeks.

On the other hand, if the balloon had encountered any zigzag currents and was thus forced to land, it would require two or three years for them to reach a point where they could communicate with civilization. As they had provisions for nine months, they had abundant supplies to reach the eightieth degree of latitude, no matter where they landed. At the eightieth degree there is an abundance of game with which to support life, and the party had a plentiful supply of guns and ammunition with which to kill it.

We have positive proof that the balloon did strike irregular zigzag air currents within thirty hours after departure, and this, in accordance with the original plan, must have forced the party to land. This fact absolutely debarred any prospect of hearing from them for a long time.

Now, where did this landing take place? Although the party was provided with collapsible boats, etc., for such a contingency, there is small probability of the balloon landing in the water, for two reasons: The balloon was almost as manageable as a boat, and they need not land for a long time unless they chose; second, the entire region where reasonable contingencies would make it necessary to land, if not land, is frozen ice.

The start was made on July 11, 1897, in the morning during a steady northeast wind, blowing about twenty-five miles an hour. Had this wind been continuous they would have been blown to some of the expected points within a few days; but it wasn't, as we shall see.

The party carried a buoy to be thrown overboard as every degree of latitude was crossed. But one of these buoys has ever been heard from. Buoy No. 2 was thrown overboard at 11 o'clock in the same morning as the start was made. This buoy was found on the coast of Iceland, where it had drifted.

The party also carried over thirty trained carrier pigeons, whose tails were stamped with the "stamp" of the expedition, and which were to be sent adrift from time to time. But one of these pigeons has ever been heard from. On July 15th, four days after the start, this pigeon was killed, having alighted in the rigging of the sloop Aksken, near Spitzbergen. Attached to its tail was an envelope addressed "From Andree's Polar Expedition to the 'Af-tombiaadet' Stockhouse." Open the envelope on the side and take out two messages. Telegraph the one in ordinary writing to the "Af-tombiaadet" and send the one in shorthand to the first mail to the same newspaper."

The envelope was no shorthand message, but the following in ordinary writing, which is translation from the Swedish:

July 13, 12.30 p.m.

Latitude 82 degree 2 minutes, longitude 13 degrees 5 minutes east. Good progress eastward, 10 degrees south. This is the third pigeon despatch.

**ANDREE.**  
This message was written and despatched two days after the start. "Good progress eastward" of the message corresponds with the other observations of the friends at Spitzbergen as to the general progress of the storms.

Had the storm been a continuous north-east one, as appeared at the start, the balloon would have been 250 miles beyond the pole instead of at the point where the message was written. So much for the pigeons.

Then there was the polar buoy, a large one, which was to have been thrown over when the northernmost expected point was reached. This buoy was picked up on the north shore of King Karlsland. This buoy had a receptacle for a message with a secure screw fastening, but when found the screw was missing, and there was no message. This has been generally taken as evidence that the balloon was wrecked, but this is all bosh. Had the balloon been wrecked, which is highly improbable, there would certainly have been plenty of time to have adjusted a message. I take it as pretty conclusive evidence that the party had struck a more or less steady south wind, had despaired of getting any further north, and in arranging to throw out the buoy had accidentally dropped it overboard before they had got the message screwed in. Had the balloon been wrecked the key would have been screwed in.

If they had struck such a wind, which is common as to be probable, they would have certainly landed well into Siberia within a few days and been heard from at once were it not for one fact. Such winds are usually met with a directly counter wind blowing back from the shore in another stratum of atmosphere. Such a wind was likely encountered somewhere within the Arctic circle of the map. Such a wind blowing to the north would almost certainly land them somewhere within the circle near the pole, which indicates a territory several hundred miles in diameter. It was in this vicinity, in all probability, that they spent the winter of 1897.

I know enough of my brother's intentions to know that if he landed anywhere

## GENERAL CARRINGTON'S ROUTE.

**Sketch Map Showing the Line of Advance from Beira to Buluwayo....**  
**"C" Battery of the Canadian Artillery Forms Part of the Advancing Forces.**

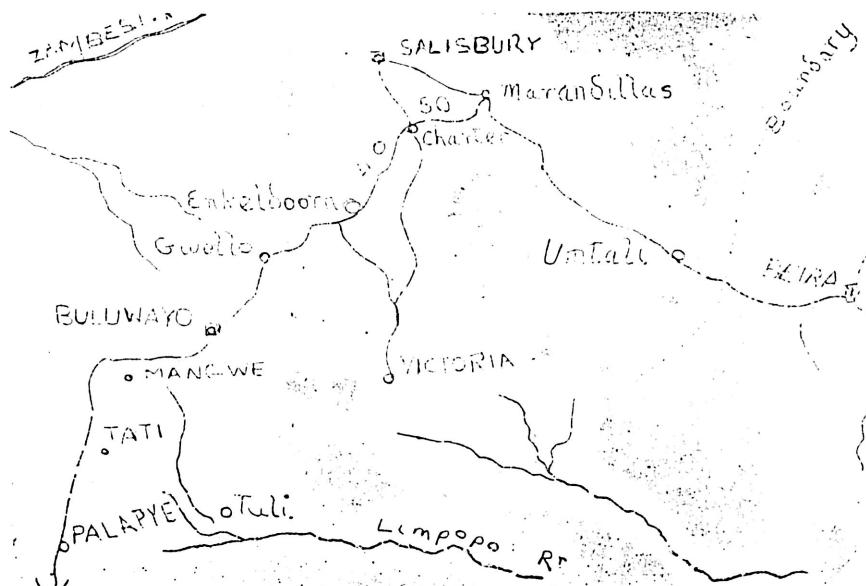
As "C" Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery, forming part of General Carrington's field force has been sent, so it is said, to the relief of Mafeking, via Beira, it may be of interest to read something of the country through which Carrington's force will march.

The writer does not pose as an authority. Most of his information has been acquired from official books and Colonel Baden Powell's "Matabele Campaign, 1896," a most excellent book and one that every person interested in the present war should read.

Beira, which is situated at the mouth of the Pungwe river is about 800 miles north of Durban. It is a long town, of about 1,500 inhabitants, the houses built along the spit of sand for two miles, between the sea and a Mangrove creek. It

established one of the fortified road posts. This is now the place of rendezvous for General Carrington's forces, and it is here that the troops will leave the railway and start out for Buluwayo. Our troops, however, if Buluwayo is their aim will proceed southwesterly, passing through Eukeldeorn—a collection of huts, 40 miles from Charter—through green bush country and open grass velds uninhabited, except by game. Then to Gwelo (70 miles from Eukeldeorn), where half small houses dotted about on a bare open flat with a sea-like horizon of veldt form a town, flat, stale and unprofitable. Then on through the Matopo district, where the country becomes broken again, a jumble of granite boulder mountains and bush-grown gorges, to Buluwayo, 115 miles above sea level, laid out by ditches, in blocks and streets, over two miles long

an unhealthy looking place, on low ground beside a stagnant, muddy stream. From this place a road runs south to Victoria and another north to Salisbury. Our troops, however, if Buluwayo is their aim will proceed southwesterly, passing through Eukeldeorn—a collection of huts, 40 miles from Charter—through green bush country and open grass velds uninhabited, except by game. Then to Gwelo (70 miles from Eukeldeorn), where half small houses dotted about on a bare open flat with a sea-like horizon of veldt form a town, flat, stale and unprofitable. Then on through the Matopo district, where the country becomes broken again, a jumble of granite boulder mountains and bush-grown gorges, to Buluwayo, 115 miles above sea level, laid out by ditches, in blocks and streets, over two miles long



is the seaboard terminus of the railway which runs through Portuguese Africa into Mashonaland, and has a good wharf, storehouses and a tile-roofed hospital. Thermometer (in December) reaches 115 degrees in the shade.

The railway follows up the Pungwe river—a fever-stricken stretch of track and then small hill, with bush on all sides—then as the boundary is approached—At Massi Kessi, thickly wooded hills with dark deep valleys between them are the characteristics of the country. The interior (territory) is about 200 miles.

Then the thermometer is about 205 miles. The boundary line is about 150 miles from Beira. The first station of importance in British territory is Tati.

The distance between Beira and Salisbury (the interior territories) is about 205 miles.

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